Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 37 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
16th Feb.	Neuralia	9082	
21st "	Somali †	6712	
28th "	Karmala	8893	
6th Mar.	Kyanza	6695	
13th "	Khyber	8946	
26th "	Bremen †	11540	Extra

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.
† Conveying Troops.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
16th Feb	Khybar	8946	To Colombo & Calcutta
11th "	Nevasa	9071	Do
18th "	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
16th Feb.	Chakla	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
19th "	Lhasa	Karachi Direct.
15th "	Karagola	East South Africa.

Sailings and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Yoshin Maru	C Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb	14th Feb.
Hichiyo Maru	K. Aoyama	8370	9th Feb.	14th Feb.
* Yebashi Maru	M. Kitamura	3958	13th Feb.	15th Feb.
Kamo Maru	S. Oya	3919	18th Feb	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru	..	3193	7 Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetorofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight appl. to:—
S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
WankingMaru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	15th Feb.	Japan
Bokuag Maru	.. Fujita	4th Feb.	5th Feb	Japan
Suabu Maru	K. Uchi	13th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru ..	..	15th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru ..	D. Imaisumi	2 th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S. Arai	2nd Mar.	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freights apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Barra Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,56,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt
E. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

D. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	$1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—rules on application.
C. P. KERING FELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	10,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	25,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	10,55,700 0 0
Reserve Funds	10,20,500 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialk
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on all stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1880

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 97,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 39,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
U. ITAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 807.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Shogomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursche
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
S. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
HAR & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
12th February, 1920.
10th April, 1920.
5th June, 1920.
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1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
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A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every cabin has got electric light and a fan, free of charge. She carries a qualified Doctor and a Stewardess.
ONLY A VERY FEW BERTHS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FEBRUARY VOYAGE.
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Agents
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
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Telephone No. 114.
Telegraphic Address:—"JALNATH".
8422

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LADIES' HATS
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Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at " 15/- "
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Vameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each
AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
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ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,
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CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

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The Permanent Exhibition
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Admission Free.

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"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

Forbe's Hair Medicated Oil

For Grey or Faded Hair Dedicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

It is highly recommended by the medine authorities. Fac strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy and silky and keeps the head cool and refreshes the skin. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young and adult.

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HAVELION STORES,

Opp. Grant Road, Station,

and

Manu Brothers,

Ganhava Street, Fort.

Requires agents for Upcountry.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for exhaustion and while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16 ...	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ...	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 ...	18/30
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ¼" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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UNION STEEL Co.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and in case of weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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FREE! FREE!!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two-annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

Calendars are not sent by V. P. P. As a safe guard more than 4 Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

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CLUBWALLA & Co.

HUNTLY BLEND

is the

BEST SCOTCH WHISKY.

ASK FOR IT.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

WILL give miraculous cure in 24 hours for Chronic Ringworms, Dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not double the amount will be refunded. Price per phial as. 12.

For 3 phials Packing and Postage free.

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Specialists in diseases, MADRAS.

The perfect rub for aches and pains Wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

Re 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

255, Kr. Mr. St., Marnet, BOMBAY.

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We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two piare Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs 3 per set.
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(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set.
(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by— These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

For quality house wiring consult me;

A. Swan—Benfold.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 459.

Telegrams :—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.

Also at

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We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,

Merchants and Agents,

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Branch Office :—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."

Telegraphic address :—"Chawlas, Lahore."

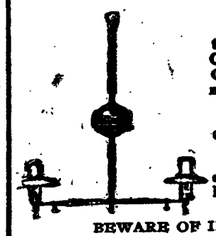
HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Dust no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free.

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ZOROASTER STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Special Engagement

By arrangement with Frederic Shipman of the

Cahill-Brooke Company.

A Great Musical Attraction

Edward Cahill-George Brooke

The Brilliant Pianist The Australian Tenor

Josie Westaway

The Popular Soprano

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Edward Cahill will play Chopin's "Polonaise in a Major" and a "Mazourka" by Godard.
George Broke will sing "Because your Heart is Mine," "When Roses Bloom" and "Parted."
Josie Westaway will sing "Sometimes in Summer" and "love's Whisper" and will join with Mr. Brooke in the Duet—"Snowdrops."
No. 4 Programme—A Complete Change—will be given on Satuaday and Sunday.
THE CAHILL-BROOKE SEASON POSITIVELY ENDS NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
The Cahill-Brooke Concert will be followed at the first performance, and preceded at the second by
A Vitagraph Special Comedy in 2 Parts
JAMES AUBREY
in
"HEALTHY AND HAPPY"
Also a scenic film
"HUMPBACK WHALING IN THE PACIFIC"
BACK FROM BAGHDAD
MONDAY NEXT! MONDAY NEXT!!
16th February at 9-30 p. m.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
OF THE NEW

HUMPHREY BISHOP

Comedy and Operatic Company presenting their greatest Success The Pantomine

"Ali Baba"

(first production in Baghdad)

The story of the Arabian Nights in a wonderful new setting

New Artistes! Magnificent Dresses!
Beautiful Scenery! Oriental Music!
Novel Dances!

THE MOST ORIGINAL PRODUCTION EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

This talented popular company will appear at the Royal Opera House for

One Week Only! One Week Only!

During which they will present the Pantomine and specially selected programmes from their extensive operatic and Vaudeville repertoire.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE AND Co.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photoplay in seven reels entitled

Common Clay
Common Clay
Common Clay

Featuring the famous Angio-American actress

Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.
Fannie Ward.

You saw her last week in "The Yellow Ticket," and you will be just as pleased with her acting in "Common Clay." Go to the Imperial after dinner tonight.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

Coloured film: MYSTERIOUS FLAMES

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9.30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Thursday and Friday 12th and 13th Feb. at 9-30 p. m. Sharp

"The Brat"

A diverting Comedy Drama in three Acts by Maud Fulton

Three Acts of solid Fun by Charles Goddard and Paul Dicky.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

The Empire

COMMENCING NEXT SAT. 14TH FEB.

Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

A COLOSSAL TWO MILLION DOLLAR SPECTACLE

Intolerance

THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA

IN WHICH

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY.

"Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

First Three Episodes this Week!

1 How Richard Harris became known as DEADWOOD DICK"
2 Deadwood Dick's Vengeance,
3 Deadwood Dick and the Mormons,

The Last Three Episodes Next Week! It is NOT a SERIAL.

"The Jealous Husband."

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Greatest Ring Contest of Modern Times.

Georges Carpentier *VS.* **Joe Beckett.**

The French Champion. The Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain.

At the Holborn Stadium on Dec. 4th, 1919, for the HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION OF EUROPE

"The Blue Bird"

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE OF HAPPINESS! A THOUSAND SMILES!!
A THOUSAND SOBS!!! A THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

THE PATHE SERIAL

WOLVES OF KULTUR

is ahead of any other Serial relased by any other company upto this time

SEE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT THIS WEEK

And you will be convinced of its merits.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-15 & 10-30

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

THIRD WEEK

SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"The Barrier"

Big Story of the Frozen North, where men and Women know no Law in their struggle for existence save the Barrier of Blood between White Man and Red Girl.

Unfolds the most beautiful love story ever shown on the stage and screen——the love of a manly youth and a winsome girl, M nearly wrecked by "THE BARRIER" of race and bleed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to Mistia and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOR HIRE—Up-to date MOTOR CARS Rs. 200 per month. Avoid Motor Car accidents by learning graceful and scientific driving—THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Girgaum, Tram Terminus.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WATCH REPAIRER required at once. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 8570

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for Drugs Department. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 8590

WANTED—Well experienced Hindu CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 41. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8505

WANTED—Two SALEMEN for Mill Stores, Hardware and Metals. Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 42, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8506

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8577

WANTED—Young intelligent Parsis, having good knowledge of English, for shop and general work. Apply in person Messrs. KARANJIA & CO., LD., Hornby Road. 8518

TYPIST REQUIRED—Accurate and writing correct English. Short-hand not essential. Write giving full particulars and salary required to Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8574

WANTED URGENTLY—Well-educated and intelligent men on liberal salary for Bombay and all large towns of India. Please apply with full details to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8573

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR & CO., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 8569

WANTED—A CASHIER for a large European Importing Firm. Must state salary required. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle 8568

WANTED.—LADY DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Vanick Dispensary (Kathiawar). Apply to SECRETARY, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 8510

WANTED—One M.A., LL.B., Apply sharp. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 43. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8511

WANTED—SALESMAN for Metals and HARWARE. Good salary and commission. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 15 Advt., Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 8407

REQUIRED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Imperial Service Troops, Alwar:—Pay 3rd Grade, Rs. 70; Pay 2nd Grade, Rs. 90; Pay 1st Grade, Rs. 110; Pay Senior 2nd Grade, Rs. 150; Pay Senior 1st Grade, Rs. 170. 8178

WANTED—GRADUATES (with Persian) and undergraduates. S. T. C.'s and S. T. C. D.'s preferred. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 8428

WANTED by Japanese firm, an experienced SALESMAN in sundries, only really competent man need apply stating experience and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box. No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay "Chronicle." 8440

WANTED—Three CLERKS for a Life Assurance Company. Salary upto Rs. 50. Please apply immediately to Box No. 49, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8553

WANTED—CASHIER thoroughly conversant with the work. Must give Security either Cash or Personal. Good handwriting essential. Apply to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8551

WANTED—A temporary DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem with war allowance to be attached to the Office of the Director, Telegraph Engineering, Western Circle, Bombay. Will have to go to out stations within the Circle, if necessary, on usual Travelling allowances. Apply with testimonials. 8575

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WOLF.—Immediately WANTED WOLFS, male or female, lowest prices to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8580

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

FOR SALE—One Marshall's portable 25 N.H.P. STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER 120 lb pressure used three seasons. One Ransomes vertical steam frame saw, for cutting logs. One Cornish Boiler 7 N.H.P. 100 lbs pressure. DUTTS ENGINEERING STORES, Calicut, Malabar. 8524

FOR SALE—Brand new 3 tons Cart Weighing Machine, Electric Motors 40 H.P. A.C. Current, a complete Oil Mill Plant comprising Hydraulic Presses, capable of crushing 20 tons per day of 24 hours, and Lancashire Boilers, etc. Prices and particulars on application. Apply Box No, 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8462

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bandra facing the Sea consisting of two Bungalows and vacant land in all admeasuring about 3700 square yards. For particulars apply to Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 8520

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

S. S "LOYALTY."

THE S.S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Marseilles on THURSDAY, the 12th instant from the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 5 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Passengers must be present there not later than 1-30 p.m., (S. T.). The medical inspection will take place at 2 p.m., (S. T.) sharp.

All heavy baggage must be sent before 4 p.m., on Wednesday the 11th instant to the above Shed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
8517

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12 0
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920
8301

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Re. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY.
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.
Karachi, 20th Jan, 1920. 8079

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EMPIRE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Empire Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1920, at 2-45 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. H. Lakin, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. J. A. Kay, who retires by rotation in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association, but offers himself for reelection.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and pass their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of February, 1920, to 1st day of March 1920, inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Dated Bombay, 6th February(1920.

THE NASIK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Nehalchand Lalloochand, who retired by rotation, but who offers himself for reelection.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of February, 1920 to the 1st day of March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1920.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audied Statements of Accounts for the year, ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 16th February to Monday, the 1st March, 1920, both days inculsive.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1920.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY, MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacuring Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 16th February, to Monday, the 1st March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 16th February, to Monday, the 1st March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALD TENDERS for the erection of buildings at Matunga for the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1920

Plans, conditions of contract and specification of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned where copies of the form of Tender can also be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR, B.A.'s., L.C.E.'s.,
Architects, Etc.
8577

LOST.

TEN SHARES of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Nos. 8831, 10088, 1261, 60 and 9536 standing in the name of N. D. Tata and Nos. 8231, 3539, 9691, 10649 and 10650 standing in the name of Gamanlal Gulabdas were LOST on 9th February, 1920, with other papers put in an envelope. They were lost while going in a Motor Car near Floral Fountain. The shares and the papers belong to us. The finder will be handsomely rewarded. Public are warned not to deal in them. Please communicate with.

MOTILAL MANACKCHAND,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
8563

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NOVOCAIN

NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:
Messrs SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1920, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th February, 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 26th January, 1920. 8261

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1920, at 3 p.m., Standard Time to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 26th January, 1920. 8262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 45-3-60 plus Rs. 3, cycle allowance. Apply, before the 25th instant, personally or in writing stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience, if any, to

BHIMBHAI D. DESAI,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.
Bulsar, 9th Feb., 1920. 8561

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 19th February, 1920. 8365

WANTED.

CLERKS on the permanent Establishment of the office of the undersigned on Rs. 20 to 22 p.m., (plus War allowance) with prospects of increased pay. Those having pased Government service qualifying Examination need only apply.

(Sd.) H. B. PARIKH,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur Distriet.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 10th February, 1920. 8535

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 15th February, to 29th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

The Dividend will be paid at the Bank on and after 1st March, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 5th February, 1920, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

JAINARAYRN H. DANI,
Managing Director.
8570

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.

SEALED TENDER in Form F1 (Percentage rate) Superscribed "Tender for Drainage system" will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m., on 1st March, 1920, for the construction of the combined Drainage System for the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Head Quarters Police Lines at Sholapur.

2. The estimated cost of work is approximately Rs. 49,000.

3. The plans, estimates, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at Re. 1 from the Executive Engineer's office.

4. Every tender must be accompanied with Rs. 490 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which will be converted into security deposite, 5 per cent, will be deducted from all bills as security deposit till the sum of Rs. 2,450 is made up including the earnest money converted into deposit.

5. The right is reserved of rejecting any tender without giving reasons.

(Sd.) H. B. PARIKH,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 10th February, 1920. 8534

NOTICE.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO TENANTS INTENDING TO RENT PREMISES (SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR BUSINESS PURPOSES) AT FORT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE NEAR VICTORIA TERMINUS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited from intending tenants for renting the above premises. Offers to be delivered not later than the 16th February, 1920 at the office of the undersigned.

(1) Four upper storeys of a spacious building connected with an adjoining rear house having two storeys—fitted with electric lights—to be let together and not in separate floors.
(2) Power of subletting allowed.
(3) Term not exceeding two years.
(4) Possession from 26th February 1920.
(5) Rent Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) per month—open to reasonable offer.

TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS.
5/7, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
4th February, 1920 8399

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wark Bunder; Carriage Shops, Matunga, and Assistant Stores Superintendent, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway, having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed 'Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promisory Notes lodged with the Company, will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and Octobeur each year.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender

G. R. WEBB.
Chief Stores Superintendent.
Office of the Chief Stores Supdt.,
Parel, 11th February, 1920. 8367

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, No. 19-A, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, up to FRIDAY, the 27th Feoruary, 1920, for the purchase of the following stores.

	Cwts.
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 18" x 1/2" with nuts	6
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 3" x 5/8" with nuts	13
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 12" x 5/8" with nuts	17
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 21" x 5/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 22" x 5/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 23" x 5/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 23" x 3/4" with nuts	13
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 31" x 7/8" with nuts	20
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 32" x 7/8" with nuts	33
Bolts, wrought iron, hexagonal headed, 10" x 7/8" with nuts	2
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 1½" x 3/8" with nuts	10
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 2" x 3/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 2½" 2½" x 3/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 3" x 3/8" with nuts	3
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 4½" x 3/8" with nuts	2
Bolts, wrought iron, snap headed, with square necks, 5" x 3/8" with nuts	10
Rivets, Mild steel, pan headed, 2½" x 1/2"	2
Rivets, Mild steel, pan headed, 1½" x 1/2"	4
Rivets, Mild steel, pan headed, 1½" x 5/8"	38
Rivets, Mild steel, pan headed, 1½" x 9/16"	6
Rivets, Mild steel, pan headed, 2½" x 3/4"	2
Rivets, mild steel, snap headed 3" x 1/2"	11
Rivets, mild steel, snap headed 1½" x 11/16"	6
Rivets, mild steel, galvanized snap headed 5/8" x 3/8"	16
Wire, mild steel, black, No. 16 Garge	10
Wire spring steel, No. 14 Gauge of quality suitable for springs	3
Wire spring steel, No. 15 Gauge of quality suitable for springs	2
Wire, spring steel, No. 16 Gauge of quality suitable for springs	14
Wire spring steel, No. 17 Gauge of quality suitable for springs	3
Lamps, flare, acetylene, 1,000 candle Power	6 Nos.
Lamps, flare, acetylene 2,500 candle Power	6 Nos.

The lamps are new and complete in every respect.

Two 2 1/2" belt drives pumping sets consisting of:—

Two 2 1/2" Sulzer Centrifugal pumps. The pumps are suitable for a lift of 30 feet at a speed of 1540/2850 R.P.M., with a corresponding output of 3350/5550 gallons per hour. The efficiency of the pumps is 15 per cent.

One 3 brake H.P. "Felix" Petrol Engine, fitted with Bosch magneto. The Engine will work satisfactorily on kerosine after being started with petrol.

One 2 1/4 brake H.P. "Felix" Petrol Engine as above.

The Pumps and Engines are new, and complete in every respect:—

Valves, sluice, cast iron, 2" bore double flanged without tail pieces ...40 Nos.
Valves, sluice, cast iron 6" bore with tail pieces to connect with flanged and spigot pipes .....10 Nos.
Sluice valves, with tail pieces, 4" bore 74 Nos.
Sluice valves, with tail piece, 3" bore. 69 Nos.

THE SLUICE VALVES ARE NEW.

Offers will be considered for the whole or a portion of the material.

The stores can be inspected at the Indian Munitions Board Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, on application to the Assistant Controller-in-Charge.

Tender forms to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per form.

Tenders shall be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of material."

D. R. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board,
19-A., Chowringhee, Calcutta. 8566

ALL INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

THIRD SESSIONS.

WILL be held in Bombay, on the 15th and 16th of February, 1920, in a PANDAL at the MASTANSHAH TANK, Nagpada.

We beg to announce for the information of the public that the 3rd Session of the All India Khilafat Conference will be held in Bombay, in a Pandal at the Mastanshah Tank, Nagpada, on the 15th and 16th of February, 1920. Programme of the Conference will be published hereafter.

The office of the Reception Committee of the Conference has been opened at the Hilal Manzil, Abdul Rehman Street and the tickets for the members of the Reception Committee as well as for the visitors will be available from the 13th of this month from that place.

Hindu as well as Parsi gentlemen will be allowed to join as members of the Reception Committee and attend as visitors. The money realised from the fees of the tickets will be credited to the Khilafat Fund.

Gentlemen paying Rs. 250 will become Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee.

Gentlemen desirous to become members of the Reception Committee will each give a fee of Rs. 25.

Fees for the reserved seats will be Rs. 5.

Fees for other seats Rs. 2.

We fervently hope that all staunch Musalmans and the champions of our Holy cause will heartily support this Sessions of the Khilafat Conference in every possible way and make it a complete success.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMEMMED KHAN
SHAUKAT ALI
BADRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR
AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI
Hon. Secretaries,
Reception Committee
Hilal Manzil
AbdurRehman Street, Bombay.
Telegrams: "AL-HILAL."
8559

PUBLIC NOTICE

WANTED.

AUDITOR on a pay of Rs. 110—5—125 per month, the increment of Rs. 5. being annual. Applications stating qualifications and age together with certificate, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1920. Persons with experience of Municipal Accounts will be preferred.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 9th February, 1920. 8582

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OSMAN AHMED, of Bombay, Mohamedan inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanad Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold tenur land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 580, New No. 2768, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8226 (1) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3216-17 Street Nos. 7, 9 and 11 and 1 admeasuring Two hundered and ninety squar yards or thereabouts and bounded as follow that is to say on or towards the East by th property of Nubabu Junga Bahadur, on towards the West by the property of Pur Shotam Devjee on or towards the North the property of Gopal Gavali and on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Road.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
8588 Purchasr's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZ SORABJI CHENOY Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property hereinbelow mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale mortgage, lease, lien, eastment or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to tht undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof, as otherwise tht purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with their appurtenances situate at Matheran in the District of Colaba, containing by admeasurement three acres and twent-eight and three fourths Gunthas together with the bungalow and other building standing thereon and bearing No. 23 in the plan or map of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colabha.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1920.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

8591

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE AKOLA & MID-INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, otherwise howsoever is hereby require to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considereed as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Ryatwari land or ground together with messuages tenements Mill buildings engine and boiler houses bungalows offices, chawls, godowns, warehouses, and other appurtent, buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sahanawazpur, on the North side of the Municipal Road leading from Masumsha well to the new Hindu Burningground for Tajna Peth in the Taluq and District of Akola in the Registration Subdistrict of Akola containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 39 goonthas and bearing Revenue Survey No. 8 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 16, being the fields of Balchand Bansilal, on or towards the West by a road and beyond that by the River Morna, on or towards the North partly by the Railway line and partly by Survey No. 7, field of Shaik Valli Mahomed, and on or towards the South partly by property hereinafter secondly described and partly by Survey No. 11, being the field of Khandu Kumbhar.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with Mill buildings engine house boiler house weaving shed store rooms godowns ginning factory press and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon (save and except the portion occupied by Hanuman's Temple) situate, lying and being at Shahanawazpur on the North side of the Municipal Road leading for Masumsha well to the new Hindu Burning-ground for Tajan Peth in the Taluq and District of Akola, containing by admeasurement 19 acres and 29 goonthas and bearing revenue Survey No. 10 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by property belonging to the Akola Gorakshan Sabha bearing Survey No. 13, on or towards the West by Survey No. 11 and beyond that by the River Morna on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by property belonging to the Gorakshan Sabha.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Atotrneys.

8597

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAPURJI DOSSABHAI BILLIMORIA, Managing Proprietor of the Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Company has contracted to sell to our client the land at Ferguson Road, Parel, admeasuring about 9,200 square yards with the buildings standing thereon and the mill machinery therein all known by the name of the Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Company together with all fixtures, stock, stores etc., to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLI MAMOOJI, Notice is also given that under the said agreement the mills are to be worked with our clients' consent and for our clients benefit. Any person therefore who enters into any agreements of any nature whatsoever in connection with the said mills or the properties moveable or immoveable appertaining thereto (including cloth in process and stores) with the said Shapurji Dossabhai Billimoria or any other person will do so at his own risk and subject to all rights which our client has against the same.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Mamooji.

8599

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAHIMTULLA ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension Tax (now redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 150 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1024, Old Survey No. 94, New Survey No. 3156, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2129 and Street No. 246-250 and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Girgaum Road, on the West by the property of Hirabai, widow of Ardeshir, on the North by the passage partly belonging to the aforesaid property and partly to the property of Cursetji Fardoonji on the South by the property of Fardoonji Jamsetji.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8592

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MITHIBAI CURSETJEE JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA, Mr. MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA, Bai SONABAI CURSETJEE JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA and Bai HOMABAI, daughter of Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and wife of J. D. Chothia, of Bombay Parsis the present Trustees of the late Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta's Settlement, dated the 28th day of October, 1899, have contracted to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest or claim thereto or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, claim, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the under signed at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenament, dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, situate lying and being at Pali Hill, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana containing by admeasurement 5425 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 256 and 257 and New Survey No. 107 and assessed under No 27 and entry No. 3149 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jeejeebhoy J. Khambatta on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonjee Kharshedjee Wadia, on or towards the East by the Pali Hill Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Thomas D. Moore and partly by the property of Mulraj Khatau, and known as "Hillside" and now in the occupation of the said Thomas D Moore.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

CRAGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8547

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. M. Kama and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement 44,461 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 725 New No. 12714 and New Survey No. 1/2689 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2254 (1) and Street No. 306 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of DeLisle Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Greaves Cotton Mills and partly by a water course or drain, on or towards the North by a water course or drain and, on or towards the South partly by the property of Shavakshaw Ruttonji Bomanji and partly by the property of Greaves Cotton Mills.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8575

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRI HAJEE HOOSEIN VAHEDINA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or round together with the two newly built buildings tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, opposite the Tata Mills in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 950 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under the Collector's Old Nos. 47 and 225, New No. 12843, New Survey No. 1/2038 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 567 (7), 667 (8), Street Nos. 27F, 27H Dadar Road and bounded, on ortowards the East by the vacant land of the Vendor ,on or towards the West by the Dadar Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of the Parel Convent School and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8554

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KETWADI BACK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DIWALI, daughter of Babal Avichand has contracted to sell the property belonging to his and described in the schedule hereto to our client Bai Harkore widow of Purshottam Manekchand.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said propery or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, wihin 14 days from th date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containg by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two (152) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 5526 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Cassam Mahomed Mitha, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Virbaiji Hormasji Bharucha and on or towards the South by the property of Kulsumbai Khoodabux which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2109 and Street No. 9, Khetwadi Back Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors tenant.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8593

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ALIMAHOMED CUMRUDIN and TYABALLY CUMRUDDIN have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considereed as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Dadaji Raghunathji Trilokekar and Maneckbai daughter of the late Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar are Fazendars containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Ward No. 68 and Street Nos. 311-319 and which said premises are situated at Abdul Rehman Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hasham Dada and on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jeewa.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Atotrneys.

8596

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Mr. Vullabhadas Ranchoddas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dowlatram Manorilal, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) in the Jetha of Mr. Vullabhdas Ranchoddas at Fort, Bress Godown D No. 1, the following in separate lots.

1,000 bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and bales taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODAY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction To-morrow Friday, 13th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, where th kit has been removed for sale very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, large 45 by 30 Chubb's safe, electric ceiling fans, partition screens, silver vases, etc., file cabinets, English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, Godrej safe with cabinet stand handsome cabinets, American Gun book cases, iron safe, roll top writing tables, book cases carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, perambulators, gent's bicycles, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. J. Brenan and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot, late Army Clothing Factory at Colaba by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CALCUTTA, SAMBALPUR AND ZARSUKDA.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mo I. Kempt, Esq., the acting official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents, Haji Ali Mahomed Osman and others. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in the undermentioned valuable landed properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.—(Properties at Calcutta) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one godown at Ram Kristo Poll and one godown at Pathariaghat.

Lot No. 2.—(Properties at Sambalpur) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one plot with 2 compounds and godown.

Lot No. 3.—(Property at Zarsookda) Right Title and Interest of the Insolvents in the shop with compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1920.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.967	inches.
Temperature of Air	71.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.8	"
Dew Point	57.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.631	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79.1	"
Minimum do. do.	63.8	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NNW,W.	
Movement of Wind	233 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	--	Inches.
Total fall during month	--	"
Do. do. year	--	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	--	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	11	m 3 9	25 9	11	m 9 37	13 0
		e 17s	24 6		e 9 22s	21 4
Thu.	12	m 3 44	24 10	12	m 10 28	18 11
		e 5 25s	23 11		e 11 2s	22 2
Fri.	13	m 4 43	24 1	13	m 11 43	19 2
		e 7 21s	24 0			
Sat.	14	m 6 2	23 7	14	m 1 16	23 4
		e 9 0s	24 9		e 1 2s	19 1
Sun.	15	m 7 30	23 8	15	m 2 33	21 9
		e 9 38s	25 8		e 2 5s	18 6
Mon.	16	m 8 48	24 3	16	m 3 24	20 9
		e 10 10s	26 7		e 2 59s	17 10
Tues.	17	m 9 47	25 1	17	m 4 4	19 10
		e 10 39s	26 5		e 3 44s	17 1

Feb. 11 (Wednes) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
" 12 (Thursday " 7h. 9m. " 6h. 37m.
" 13 (Friday) " 7h. 9m. " 6h. 37m.
" 14 (Saturday) " 7h. 8m. " 6h. 38m.
" 15 (Sunday) " 7h. 8m. " 6h. 39m.
" 16 (Monday) " 7h. 7m. " 6h. 39m.
" 17 (Tuesday) " 7h. 7m " 6h. 40m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.4-0m. a. m.
Last Quarter	21d.	2h.	19.2 6m. a. m.
New Moon	30d.	8h.	4.24-0m. a. m.
First Quarter	27d.	8h.	16.5-0m. a. m.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th February, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature remains in moderate or considerable defect in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average, the deficiency being greatest in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Temperature is below the average throughout the 24 hours, the deficiency at night being considerable in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in excess in Cutch and Central India West, but has decreased and is below normal generally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is also generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity has decreased generally and is in defect at Raipur and Jubbulpore. Temperature is below the average both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is in slight defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon. Night temperature is below the average in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Fine clear weather continues over the greater part of the area and temperature remains low to the north of latitude 20 deg. N. A fresh disturbance is approaching Baluchistan from the west; the sky is overcast and the sea is moderate to rough on Mekran coast; and rainfall may occur in south Baluchistan during the day.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

The western disturbance has moved into north-east India, but is only feebly marked. It has given nearly general rain in Orissa, local rain in Chota Nagpur and a few falls in Bengal. Local rain or snow has also continued in the western Himalayas and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Burdwan half an inch.; Saugor Island, Balasore, False Point, Cuttack a quarter; Chaibasa one; Mussooree, Chakrata, Dharampore a quarter; Sonamarg, Murree, Cherat, Peshawar a half. Temperature remains low in northern and central India excluding the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces. Another disturbance is approaching Baluchistan from the west.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS:	Temp: in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	71.2	55.0	72	--	5.24	+3.21
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	70.2	61.0	57	--	0.79	—1.65
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.6	42.5	68	--	1.98	+1.08
Rawalpindi	--	--	--	0.05	5.12	+0.24
Lahore	65.3	36.6	67	--	2.69	+0.73
Sialkot	6	4.34.0	92	--	1.23	+0.46
Hissar	62.6	37.6	67	0.10	2.98	—0.17
Ambala	59.4	43.2	81	--	1.36	—0.54
Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	62.7	43.5	78	--	1.75	+0.50
Mahgawan	64.8	46.3	91	--	1.35	—0.59
Jhansi	69.4	47.2	75	--	0.92	—0.35
Cawnpore	67.6	47.7	87	--	1.08	—0.30
Allahabad	73.6	47.3	72	--	0.47	—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	65.9	36.8	66	--	0.77	+0.10
Karachi	65.1	48.5	74	--	0.45	—0.46
Ajmer	66.0	43.9	77	--	2.20	+1.35
Jaipur	66.0	43.2	64	--	2.03	+1.15
Kotah	68.4	47.2	70	--	1.49	+1.20
Mount Abu	56.5	41.9	38	--	0.78	—0.02
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
	69.0	46.1	84	--	0.06	—0.12
Bhuj	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dwarka	73.2	56.6	73	--	0.76	+0.39
Veraval	74.2	44.9	54	--	2.10	+1.13
Rajkot	70.0	49.8	59	--	2.03	+1.26
Bhavnagar Para	75.0	53.3	65	--	4.06	+2.70
Surat	77.2	49.9	64	--	1.30	+1.06
Ahmedabad	76.1	48.4	44	--	0.06	—0.39
Deesa	69.1	44.9	83	--	2.13	+2.49
Neemuch	74.1	46.6	64	--	4.89	+4.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.7	49.3	58	--	1.06	—0.69
Saugor	7.0	47.4	61	--	0.69	—0.98
Hoosangabad	77.7	47.8	68	--	3.58	+2.35
Khandwa	79.8	51.2	68	--	6.60	+4.83
Akola	84.3	54.8	51	--	1.71	+1.20
Amraoti	85.5	59.9	61	--	2.91	+1.34
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	65	--	0.88	—0.98
Chanda	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raipur	82.2	59.2	65	--	0.18	—0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.3	69.8	62	--	1.50	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	68.3	64	--	0.75	—0.20
Marmugoa	83.8	70.4	77	--	2.91	+2.70
Karwar	86.1	67.0	93	--	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DAGCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	48.6	53	--	1.82	+0.85
Ahmednagar	86.2	45.9	67	--	4.13	+2.77
Poona	84.8	49.4	81	--	2.58	+1.38
Sholapur	90.0	59.8	45	--	2.70	+1.16
Bijapur	89.8	62.3	53	--	2.49	+1.27
Belgaum	86.2	58.8	59	--	2.57	+0.88
Aurangabad	83.8	53.5	54	--	3.14	+2.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.0	57.8	47	--	1.87	+0.92
Hyderabd	88.5	53.9	49	--	3.91	+2.68
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	72.3	71	--	9.21	+3.79
Calicut	87.8	74.7	86	--	19.42	+13.08
Cochin	90.5	75.3	77	--	19.60	+10.82
Colombo	88.0	62.9	94	--	20.38	—2.05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.5	87	--	11.78	+5.36
Bellary	94.8	71.7	46	--	6.31	+4.02
Cuddapah	94.2	72.3	70	--	6.66	+4.65
Madras	85.6	71.3	79	--	35.94	+6.43
Bangalore	86.9	61.8	82	--	7.02	+3.62
Coimbatore	90.5	69.0	81	--	6.51	+1.21
Trichinopoly	90.2	69.7	80	--	21.96	+15.20
Negapatam	86.1	73.3	73	--	23.46	+23.11
						63.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th February, 1920 was 29.220 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it coming gives.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bank of Bombay Special General meeting, 4 p.m.

Celebration of anniversary day of the late Mr. Framji Cowasji, Banaji's Fire-temple, Charni Road, 6.15 p.m. Sir N. G. Chandavarker to preside. The meeting is open to members of all communities.

Mails for Ceylon, Strait Settlements, China and Japan per the Dunera closes at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

CHICHGUR—Arvabai widow of Hormusjee M. Chichgur, Solicitor. Funeral Ceremony at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at her residence "Mon Desir." Cumballa Hill.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 8.)

figures from the Commercial Intelligence Department of India:—

Year.	§	†	¶	* to the Re.
1873 ...	100	100	100	23d.
1885 ...	100	106	65	18d.
1894 ...	114	123	57	13d.
1910 ...	168	151	70	16d.
1911 ...	161	156	70	16d.
1912 ...	189	175	77	16d.

§Food grains (retail) India.

†Silver prices (Atkinson's silver prices.)

¶Gold prices Sanerbeek's Index number England.

*Exchange.

The Flood of Token Coins.

It will thus to seen that between 1873 and 1894, the silver rupee fluctuated 14 points, although exchange fell from 23d. to 13d. In 1912, with a rise of 3d. only compared to 1894, you have a rise in food grains to the extent of 75 points. This is the result of flooding the country with the rupee, a token coin. It is said that produce had risen all throughout the world including countries on a gold basis. No doubt that is so: but mark the difference. In England prices rose only by 20 points against our 75 points. England had a gold standard and a gold curiency. We had a gold standard and a silver currency with the result that since 1894 the purchasing power of the rupee diminished by 75 points. If in 1894 you paid 114 rupees for a certain quantity of grain, in 1912 you had to pay 189 rupees for the same quantity. How can you call under these circumstances, your currency a cheap currency? It inflicted the great hardship on the wage earner in times of profound peace. I have excluded all war figures from considera tion. In 1913 we had the Balkan War and in 1914, the Great European War. During the war period and upto the first half year of 1919, there has been a further rise of 110 per cent., but I do not like war figures since we have been living under abnormal conditions. Great rise in prices has taken place all throughout the world, since owing to lack of gold, Government manufactured currency with the help of the printing press. The Indian Government floaded the country with silver token coins and currency notes, and Eng land was flooded by paper currency. In 1893 we had 120 crores of rupees and 28 crores of currency in effective circulation. In 1912 we had 180 crores of rupees in effective circulation, 60 crores of sovereigns and 60 crores of currency notes. To-day we have 400 crores of rupees, and 186 crores of currency notes in effective circulation. I quote the following from the "Times of India" of 10th January, 1920, in which the Cunliffe Committee s report is published:—"We have found nothing in the experiences of the war to the less falsify sons of previous experience that the adoption of a currency, not convertible at will into gold or other exportable coin is likely in practice to lead to over issue and so to destroy the measure of exchangeable value and cause a general rise in all prices and an adverse movement in the foreign exchanges."

SoundAdvice.

The beauty of the present Committee report is to put India once for all not only on a gold standard but on a gold currency. This may prove after all cheaper in the end, since there will be no artificial inflation of prices. I have never seen any advantage in the fixity of exchange, a gold standard and a gold currency, but as you are determined to have a gold standard, the advice given by the Committee is a sound one under the circumstances. The rate of 2sh. is ruinously high and the present rate of 2sh. 9d. to the rupee is worse still from the producer points of view since he is getting Rs. 7-8 for his sovereign worth of produce instead of Rs. 15. All taxes in my opinion are indirectly enhanced and are double of what they were but with an open mint and silver at 88d. to the ounce, we would have fared to-day no better. Of course, if we had the full benefit of the fall of silver, we would have borne the rise in exchange with equanimity. The closing of the mints denied us the benefit, and the high rate of exchange has now victimised us. Mr. Dalal's suggestions are all unworkable. You cannot have a rupee with a large alloy of base metal. You might just as well give him entirely paper currency. Our rupee was a token coin and was considered a metallic note. To most such rupees would be a physical impossibility and would have led to chaos. If free exports of silver were allowed to lower the price of silver people would melt rupees and export it as bullion. Moreover the inferior rupee would soon drive out of circulation the honest rupee. I would even now prefer an open mint to silver, so that we may have a chance of benefiting by a fall in silver in years to come, since, a low exchange is highly beneficial to the wealth producing institutions of the country, but if you are mad on a gold standard, then it is cheaper in the end to have a gold currency although the rate fixed may be far too high. It is said that the producers will not feel the pinch since even with this high exchange, the produce will remain much higher than the pre-war rates. Time alone can show how far this will be realised. We must remember that the Indian Government, the Anglo-Indian official merchant and banker and 8,000 and more educated and intellectual Indians demanded the closing of the mints and the glorious fixity of the exchange. And the English Government with the consent of the Heischell Committee most reluctantly consented to close the mints against their better judgment. So great was the delight experienced by some of us that Mr. R. D. Metha, C.I.E., of Calcutta wrote a series of letters to the "Englishman" which were subsequently published in a pamphlet form and was dedicated to Lord Curzon. In his dedication he concludes as follows:—"I am fully conscious my Lord, of the shortcomings of the production and how unworthy I am of your Excellency's patronage, but I am encouraged with the thought that it is not sall tices alone that receive the genial influence of the morning sun." We have made our beds, we must lie on them.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY NEMS.

In the Newcastle Plate FAGLE LADY, YUAN and JAPANESE PINE are most likely candidates.

For the Tigris Plate MECHANIC has nice weight and will find the distance to hi liking. FURY and BEADMAKER are goo place investments.

In the Sandown Plate BELLE SYME shoul reverse tables on LIBERTY, this time, FIR FINCH placing third.

In the Ascot Plate CALDU VALE has found his distance; CYANITE should place.

ROYAL COURT will make amends for his defeat to-day the Charni Road Plate, GOLD KING and DIAMOND KING ought to place

In the 1st Division of the Bushire Plat NEVERMIND, ABOOD and LORD BELMOP have shown form and all preferable.

In the 2nd Division RUDDIGORE, ANDO LES and NUSSER have the best chances.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

To be run on Thursday, 12th Febru ry, 1920 (First race starts at 3-10 p.m.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance miles.

Yuan, 9-10; Fugle Lady, 8-6; Decorum, 8-5 Javelin, 8-4; Japanese Pine, 8-2; Tarquin 7-13; Saunterer, 7-1; Adelaide II., 7-0; an Bantry, 6-7.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Anaiza, 9-8; Red Cross, 9-4; Resident, 8-11 Khundil, 8-8; Four Aces, 8-4; Defender, 8- Tit Bits, 8-1; Gazal, 8-0; Fury, 8-0; Mechanic 8-0; Ferry Boat, 7-11; Peacemaker, 7-11 Bluey Lee, 6-7, and Beadmaker, 6-7.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 fur longs. (Straight).

Miss Rollestone, 9-0; Liberty, 9-0; Bellicose, 8-13; Fire Finch, 8-7; Belle Syme, 8-5; Owen Roe, 7-5; and Lemon, 7-5.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cimarron, 9-0; Calder Vale, 8-10; Thunder 8-8; Cheechako, 7-13; and Cyanite, 7-10.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance mile.

Red Prince, 9-3; Royal Court, 8-13; Quantity 8-12; Zuheir, 8-10; Paladin, 8-9; Gold King 8-1; Black Hussar, 7-13; Investor, 7-13; Salsette 7-11; Black Ivory, 7-11; Nassau, 7-10; Diamond King, 7-9; Winning Post, 7-8; Dandelion, 7-6; Angler, 7-4; Balloon, 7-3; and Victor, 7-0

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 5 furlongs. (Round Course).

Abadan, 8-12; Duke of Sparta, 8-12; Abood, 8-12; Adar, 8-12; Romance, 8-12; Lord Belmore 8-12; Ashroff, 8-8; Sugger, 8-8; Rajkumar, 8-8; Ambush, 8-8; Gold Coin, 8-4; Nevermind, 8-4; Vershan, 8-4; Hawee, 8-0; Mighty Atom, 8-0; Waterloo, 8-0; Dumra, 7-10; and Surhan 7-6.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Division II.). Distance 5 furlongs. (Round Course).

Heckler, 8-12; Ruddigore, 8-12; Andolis, 8-12; Sandow, 8-12; Towfik, 8-12; Shah, 8-8; Jazz, 8-8; Mudlool, 8-8; Royalty, 8-8; Sharaban, 8-8; Prince Charlie, 8-8; Jamil, 8-4; Decoration 8-4; Trade Mark, 8-4; Arabian Prince 8-4; Balance, 7-10; and Honeysuckle, 7-10.

The first Papal Delegate to Japan, Monsignor Liondi, left Madras on Tuesday night for Colombo *en route* to Tokyo.

(Continued from Column 3.)

articles altogether. After the war, when India expected better and more generous treatment at the hands of England, exchange was allowed to go up regardless of the ruinous effect on Indian trade on the investment of the British capital in India and on the condition of Indian agriculturists. It was nobody's interest in particular to check this undue rise in exchange because so far as the Indian Civil Service were concerned they found their allowances and their savings multiplying in amount in sterling as the exchange rose from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 9d.

Q.—What do you think of the future?

A.—I think that the whole problem would have to be reconsidered in a more statesmanlike manner and the temporary whitewash which has been suggested will not avail. The profound distrust which Indians of every class and a good many European merchants and publicists are feeling in the currency policy of the Government of India cannot be set at rest by such trivial measures as have been suggested. Nothin short of the complete transference of the financial management to the Government in India instead of its being kept in the hands of the Secretary of State in London will satisfy the people. In fact, the Committee themselves suggest certain heroic measures to be taken when exchange tends to rise beyond the level fixed by them for the moment. I feel that the Governmet of India would do well to face the situation at once and take those heroic measures now instead of waiting, may be a month, may be a few months. The delay would only strengthen the suspicion which are rightly or wrongly being felt everywhere and it is not in the atmosphere of suspicion that any lasting measures could be taken. Notwith standing the one-sided report of this Committee the Government of India must have at their command enough facts to convince them whicch side the real interests of the largest mass of the population in this country lie and it is their solemn duty to protect those interests, no matter what short-sighted and doctrinaire suggestions may be put forward by a fact of interested sections sitting in London.

SHORT-SIGHTED AND UNSATISFACTORY.

NEED OF RECONSIDERATION.

MR. SUBEDAR ON CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Manu Subedhar returned on Monday to Bombay from London where he had gone give evidence on behalf of the Indian Mer chants' Chamber before the Currency Com mittee, whose report was published in Indi last week. Mr. Subedhar is one of the ablest of our students of finance and currency an we published parts of his evidence before th Committee, speaking as he did in stron support of the Indian view of currency policy We are glad to publish an interview he ha given us:—

Q.—What do you think of the Constitution of the Indian Currency Committee report of which has just been published?

A.—The constitution was very defective from our standpoint in so far as there was only one Indian on the Committee and there was no representative Indian merchant on it at all. The fact that the Committee was sitting in London was also serious disadvantage, from the standpoint of representing Indian views and opinions. The interests of the producing classes in India were not represented at all either amongst the witnesses or amongst the member of the Committee. The financial interests of London, English Banks and the English merchants were very strong on the Committee and amongst the witnesses and I am convinced that the case from the purely Indian point of view, that is to say, as far as it affects the masses of the Indian farmers, has not been represented to the Committee in a satisfactory manner.

Q.—What do you think of the report of the Committee which has been just published?

A.—I think it a great scandal that a Committee appointed for such a serious purpose should have taken so many months to give their decision and it is deplorable that the publication of their views after they were ready was delayed so long by the Government of India, particularly because public opinion on Exchange matters was not ventilated during the interval and the Government on their side went on wantonly raising the exchange from 1s. 5d., when the Committee was appointed, to 2s. 9d. The Committee's report follows in the main the lines of the Chamberlain Commission, whose judgment had been discredited amongst mercantile sections in India. The Chamberlain Committee was based on the supposition that silver was a cheaper metal to use and that it was therefore desirable to go on us ing it for internal purposes collecting the profits of seniorage for stabilising the exchange when it was disturbed. The conditions to-day are very different and many of the assumptions which the Committee have made with regard to the habits of the Indian people in currency matters pointed to their inexperience and lack of information as to recent changes. The Committee have failed to give any original or valuable suggestion or to suggest any lasting solution of a difficult problem. They have on the contrary fallen into elementary errors with regard to the effect of high exchange on prices and on the welfare eof the people. On the purchase of silver their views are very retrogade and they have failed to take into account the enormous feeling existing in India against the management of currenc affairs from London in the interests of London.

Q.—What in your opinion is the most serious defect in the Report?

A.—The most serious defect according to me is the going back by the Government of India on the legal obligation which they had for giving Rs. 15 for every sovereign. This has been exposed very ably by Mr. Dalal in his separate and dissenting minute. This legal obligation embodied a general belief in the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. a value which was maintained unbroken for 20 years and on which all popular feeling had built a steady image. The steps recommended by the Committee will give a great blow to public feelings in the matter of currency and will further weaken the confidence felt by the people in the currency policy of the Government. The Government have tried to cover up one error by another until the problem became too big for them, In order to pay for past purchases on behalf of the Imperial Government, the Government of India recklessly issued more paper until they found that there was a redundancy of paper and there was a discount on their notes. Thereafter, they began hastily to scramble for silver, all over the world driving up the market against themselves to the enormous profit of a few individuals in London who were holding back silver. When silve rose beyond the point where would pay to export and melt down Indian coins, instead of facing the situation boldly they prohibited the export of Indian silver in any shape or form and went on buying still more silver in order to prevent the drain of gold towards India in legitimate payment for the purchases of our produces by the Allies. In fact, through out the object was to prevent gold from reaching India in order not to embarrass the London financial market. During the war they kept down the exchange when they wanted to make purchases of Indian produce by creating artificial conditions of control and prohibiting the export of many

(Continued in Column 2.)

HEAVY BOLSHEVIST DEFEATS

RED CAVALRY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 11.

The British Military Mission in South Russia reports that the Bolshevists have been completely defeated in the attempts to force the line of the Don-Manitch rivers. The Red cavalry corps crossed the river near the mouth, but were driven back with heavy losses. During the retreat the ice of the river broke, and many Reds were drowned and large numbers of guns and wagons were lost. The remnants of the force fled northwards. On the Caucasus front the Bolshevists have also been heavily defeated by the Volunteer armies. The total captures hitherto counted in these operations are eight thousand prisoners, 171 guns and 340 machineguns.

SOUTH RUSSIA.

POSITION UPTO FEB 3.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

A war office communique states that the following was the position in South Russia u to February 3rd:—

In the neighbourhood of Tsaritsin-Ekaterin dar railway the Bolsheviks have obtained a feet ing on the south bank of the Manish. Six at tempts to effect a crossing elsewhere hav been repulsed. Between January, 26th and 31st, General Denikin's troops on this iron captured nine guns, 260 machine-guns and 4,000 prisoners. The Bolsheviks have occupied the Is thmuses of Perekop and Chongar, leading to Crimea, after heavy fighting; but wer repulsed before defiles losing 600 prisoners. The Bolsheviks continue to advance in th Odessa area.

CRITICAL STATE IN AUSTRIA.

REPARATION COMMITTEE'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

Paris.—After the Austrian delegates had represented the economic and financial conditions of Austria, the Reparations Commission expressed great sympathy and said they would do their utmost to remedy this critical state of affairs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KING'S COLLEGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

WINDSOR (Nova Scotia.)—A fire has broken out in the main building of the King's College and the University and threatens with destruction one of the historic edifices of Canada. The firemen are busy removing the valuable old paintings and furnishings.

MR. ROBERTS' RESIGNATION

A GREAT BLOW TO THE COALITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

"The Times" states that Mr. Roberts has no intention of reconsidering his resignation, but is taking up an important industrial appointment, and points out that resignation constitutes a blow to the Coalition, which will render the position of the remaining two Labour Ministers impossible, and that the end of the Labour wing of the Cabinet is in sight.

AMERICAN SENATE'S RESERVATIONS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT READY TO ACCEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" states that the French Government has decided to accept the American Senate's reservations on the Peace Treaty.

IMPERIAL EX-SERVICES' ASSOCIATION.

AMALGAMATION WITH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 11.

At a meeting of the Imperial ex-Services Association held at Australia House this afternoon, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice presiding, a unanimous resolutio was passed in favour of amalgamating with the Officers' Association, and supporting by every means the scheme outlined at the meeting at Mansion House on January 31st. Lord Haig in the speech said he had at heart one great organisation to obtain employment for ex-service men of all ranks in the Empire. He emphasised that they wanted not charity but opportunity to work with prospects of happy future. (Cheers.)

THE SILVER QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

ROME.—The Silver Queen arrived at Centocelle aerodrome on the 5th February.

INTERESTING COTTON SITUATION.

LANCASHIRE STOPS IMPORTING AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

Much interest has been aroused by the cessation of Lancashire's imports of American cotton owing to the exchange position. Manchester importers say that weeks will probably elapse before they will need to resume buying from the United States, though orders may go through at any time for special grades of which spinners may be short. It is stated that Lancashire is assured of supplies of cotton for at least six months. Liverpool is at present the cheapest cotton market in the world. This will probably lead to large export business to the continent. Inquiries have been received from America for certain grades, but no great volume of stock is likely to return there.

IMPERIAL STATISTICAL CONFERENCE.

COMPLETION OF ITS WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 11.

The Imperial Statistical Conference has completed the work on the collection and coordination of the data relating to agriculture, forests, forecasts of crops, fisheries, land tenure irrigation and also the arrangements for the quinquennial agricultural census. A scheme has been completed for the formation of an Imperial Statistics Bureau thoroughly representative of all parts of the Empire. The Committee on the census of the population of the Empire is sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Knibbs (Australia).

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HUGE INCREASES RECORDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 11.

The imports in January amounted to 183,498,388 sterling in value, and exports to 105,879,909 sterling, recording increases of 48,951,952 and 58,536,728, respectively, as compared with January 1919. The exports of manufactured articles amounted to 83,086,000 sterling compared with 40,202,000 sterling. The principal increases were in cotton and woollen goods. Germany reappears as both exporter and importer, sending large quantities of wine in exchange for manufactured goods and raw materials.

METRIC SYSTEM.

"WOULD DISLOCATE TRADE ENORMOUSLY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., Feb. 12.

Sir Auckland Gedles, replying to the recommendation presented by the deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of Trade Union Congress explained the great disadvantages in connection with the introduction of metric system. He pointed out that over half the export trade of Great Britain was with countries not using not intending to use metric system. The largest and most extensive system was the much contemned British one. The substitution of the metre for the yard would mean the replacement of the whole textile machinery, which would dislocate trade enormously.

THE CAPE FLIGHT.

TWO MORE AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

Two more aeroplanes are *en route* for the Cape, namely, a Handley-Page piloted by Major Brackley which was last reported at Brindisi, and the D. H. 14 which left Lympne, Kent, yesterday.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S COMMENDATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

"The Times" has received numerous messages commending the flight to the Cape. General Allenby says that the line will undoubtedly become of great commercial utility, and Lord Chelmsford says he is confident that aviation will bring India into close touch with the British Dominions.

VICKERS-VIMY AEROPLANE LEAVES CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

CAIRO.—The Vickers-Vimy aeroplane left here this morning for Halfa carrying a load estimated at eight tons.

NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES.

NEW MOVE BY MINERS' FEDERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m.

The Executive of the Mi[illegible] Premier's tion has decided in view of [illegible]nalisa- refusal of legislation to bring [illegible]cial tion into effect, to ask tha[illegible]vened Trades Union Congress shall [illegible] to en- to consider the steps to be force the demand.

LATEST CABLES

FRENCE FOREIGN POLICY.

M. MILLERENDS' SPEECH IN CHAMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 12.

PARIS.—In the Chamber during the debate on foreign policy M. Millerand said that the Cabinet would follow the Clemenceaus Cabinet's foreign policy. The Bulgarian Sobranje had he said ratified the Neuilly Peace Treaty. It was learned from London that the Turkish delegates would be summoned to the next peace conference in Paris. News had been received from Denikin bearing out the view that the anti-Bolshevik reverses were not irreparable. The Allies had decided to do their utmost to support Poland if the Bolsheviks attacked her M. Millerand emphasised that arrangement for shipments of goods to Russian co-operative societies would cease if it was discovered that these goods were being employed in equipping the Red Armies. M. Millerand vehemently denounced the criminal and loathsome class dictatorship of the Soviet which openly defied its own proclaimed principles. Germany had taken no steps to deliver the stipulated quantity of coal. They were using for domestic purposes more than France. The measures provided for by the Peace Treaty would be adopted to collect this debt.

He referred significantly to the clause relating to extended military occupation where German obligations had not been fulfilled. He stated the intention to notify Germany that in view of the flagrant non-fulfilment of one of the most important obligations, he considered the time-limit allowed for the carrying out of the article relating to coal had expired.

With reference to the war criminals he dwelt on the Allies' right to apply economic and financial reprisals where the obligations had been wilfully disregarded. also the right to resort to measures of military coercion. M. Millerand emphasised the intention of exacting everything that Germany strictly owed under the Treaty. He informed the Chamber that the charge-d'affaires in Berlin had notified M. Millerand that the German Foreign Minister had expressed regret for von Lersner's action which was purely personal and which would be proceeded against in a disciplinary manner.

The speech was loudly cheered after which the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 513 votes to 68.

FRENCH AND POLES AT GLEIWITY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., Feb. 11.

Demonstrations against the French and Poles took place at Gleiwitz, Silesia when the French troops entered. Several officers were attacked and injured by an excited German crowd armed with sticks and stones.

ALLIES' BLACK LIST.

"GERMAN HONOUR DEEPLY WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., Feb. 11.

BERLIN.—The President of the Prussian National Assembly referring to the Allies' Black List declared that the demand deeply wounded the honour of the German people who though they had lost the war had not lost their honour. The German Nation was convinced that there was not a German who would fulfil the Entente's monstrous demand which had evoked unparalleled indignation. The President announced that all parties except the Independents agreed that the Assembly should suspend its sitting in order to express its unanimity with the Nation and the unspeakable grief at the Allies' fearful demand which could only be explained by unmeasured lust for the revenge of an arrogant opponent.

TREATY OF LONDON.

APPLICATION TO JUGOSLAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., Feb. 11.

PARIS.—The "Temps" says that in order to dessipate the Jugoslav objection regarding the application of the Treaty of London to Jugoslawia, the terms of which had not been communicated to her, the British, French and Italian Governments have decided to communicate the Treaty of London to the Belgrade Government. The former adhere to the solution of the Adriatic question already forwarded to Jugoslavia.

HOLLAND'S DISPOSAL OF KAISER

NO DEFINITE PLAN REACHED BY ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

to Sir Auckland Geddes With refere[illegible], it is understood that no speech at Paris has been formulated regarding definite eventual disposal of the Kaiser. Holland disposal as was contained in Sir Auckland Geddes' speech may be suggested an alternative plan in case the Kaiser is not surrendered but no decision has been reached by any of the Governments concerned.

DEATH OF KAID SIR H. MACLEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

TANGIER.—The death of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean is announced.

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WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE has arranged to accord a PUBLIC RECEPTION to LALA LAJPATRAI on his arrival in Bombay. The details of the programme will be announced later.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 12, 1920.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The common characterisation of the Indian currency system by the designation 'gold exchange-standard,' has been strongly objected to by its supporters on the ground that it breathes an unwarranted implication that the system is something inferior—an improvised substitute for the more desirable gold standard. They contend that the Indian system is, for all practical purposes, undistinguishable from the gold standard and is, moreover, better suited to the conditions and requirements of India. Under the so-called gold exchange-standard, Government maintain the legally fixed sterling value of internal currency by offering rupee and sterling bills to liquidate debts owed to and by India in the course of foreign trade and the necessity of remitting gold for that purpose is eliminated or considerably reduced. This was the position taken up by the Chamberlain Commission which held that the Indian system was perfectly satisfactory because it enabled the people to get what currency they wanted, sovereigns, rupees and notes while it maintained the sterling value on the silver tokens and economised the use of gold. The Commission attempted a vigorous defence of the currency policy developed by Government and asserted that it could not be called defective or inferior, simply because it set up a "managed" system. This verdict of the Commission finds an echo in official and other literature on the subject of Indian currency and exchange. The recent Currency Committee also has made a reference to the controversy about the nomenclature and nature of the Indian system, and it has remarked with reference to the designation "gold exchange standard:" "This designation, however, is open to criticism on the ground that it does not take account of the distinction which it has now become necessary to observe between gold and sterling." This remark relates to the divorce which at present exists between sterling and gold and to the necessity which has been felt to link up the rupee to gold rather than to the sovereign. The distinction which the Committee, however, seeks to emphasise, though real at present, is not of much importance and the observation is, therefore, pointless. It is true that, on account of the depreciation of sterling, the Committee has recommended that the rupee should have its value expressed in terms of gold and that it should be linked up to it. But this is to be only a temporary measure and when sterling recovers its normal value, which it is expected to do in the near future, the rupee is to be equivalent to 2 shillings, being one-tenth of a sovereign. The maintenance of the exchange standard, that is, of the token character of the internal currency, the rupee, and of the stability of the exchange at a fixed rate, was the principal keep which the Committee was asked to as the has kept in view; and so long consis of internal currency of India gold tokens whose parity with must be maintained by Government special arrangements, the Inexchange rd of value must be a gold indeed rd. The Committee has ended the removal of Government control over the imports of gold and the re-opening of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Mint for the coinage of sovereigns and half sovereigns, but these measures as well of as the withdrawal of the obligation of Government to give rupees for sovereigns, are intended to augment the supply of the media of exchange and thus to relieve the pressure on the silver currency whose parity with gold is to be ensured at the rate of 24d. per rupee. The distinction to which the Committee has drawn attention does not, therefore, touch the fundamental character of India's standard of value even when the rupee is made equivalent to 11.3 grains of gold instead of being regarded as a fraction of the sovereign and it is more or less a distinction without a difference.

Lest this discussion may be put down as a fruitless war of words and a quarrel over unessentials, we must hasten to state that the most difficult point the Currency Committee had to tackle was that relating to the most suitable rate at which the rupee was to be valued in gold and the means that were to be employed to hold that token fast to the fixed rate. And the solution of the problem turned largely upon the nature of the Indian monetary standard. The terms of reference to the Committee speak of the ideal system for India as 'a stable gold exchange standard,' and its majority report, as we have already indicated, attempts to dot the i's and cross the t's in respect of the exchange standard. Mr. Dadiba Dalal is particularly emphatic in his declaration that by whatever name people may choose to call it, the Indian money standard was founded on the sovereign and the rupee was made a definite fraction of that gold coin. He maintains that having accepted this standard and having held fast to it for years, Government had no right to change it. The raising of the exchange and the fixing of it at 24d. he regards as a definite and indefensible tampering with the money which Government had solemnly set up and which had become a permanent feature of the country's currency system. It is superfluous to state that Mr. Dalal's view that India's 'legally-established money standard is the sovereign with the rupee definitely related to the sovereign at the rate of 15 to 1 and that 'in contradistinction to this legally established standard the gold exchange standard has no legal validity' will be met with some specious argument. It may be urged that though the Fowler Committee contemplated the establishment of a true gold standard in India with the sovereign as the chief standard coin and the rupee a token of the same type as the British shilling Government steadily developed the exchange standard and the Chamberlain Commission authoritatively approved of that policy stating that it was supplementary to rather than in pursuance of the recommendations of that Committee that the currency system had been worked for thirteen years. The Commission plainly stated that conditions had vastly changed during the interval and that the Fowler Committee's opinions were not so sacred that they had to be taken as infallible even under altered circumstances. If a gold standard was initiated twenty years ago, it will be said, that same policy is being essentially carried out to-day in linking the rupee to gold; and if it was abandoned in favour of the exchange standard, there is nothing wrong in now adjusting it to the altered values of the precious metals. Those who argue in this facile fashion and make a desperate effort to defend India's monetary system built up by a paternal government for the highest good of the country, hardly realize on what slippery ground they stand. Whether one agrees with Mr. Dalal's theory about our monetary standard or not, there will be no two opinions among discerning critics of Government's currency policy as to the substantial truth animating his powerful indictment of the policy of the exchange standard and his severely searching examination of the recommendations of the Committee's majority report in that behalf. The measures Government took during war and after it, in connection with the finance of trade, with the sterling exchange, the import and erport of the precious metals, the expression of paper currency, the huge coinage of rupees and the transfer of India's money to England, constitute a complete vindication of the far distant criticism which has, for years been levelled at the whole currency system foisted upon the people by the bureaucracy. Members of the Currency Committee, not connected with Indian official adminstration, have dutifully placed on record their 'recognition of the skill, courage, and resiurce which the Government of India and the authorities at the India Office have shown in dealing with the complicated and ever-changing problems that presented themselves throughout the latter part of the war in connection with the Indian currency system." We are not disposed to quarrel about this tribute paid to bureaucratic skill in managing Indian currency under very trying conditions, but the praise does not make the system less unsatisfactory and the policy underlying it less objectionable.

An inquiry into this aspect of the currency problem is calculated to be extremely instructive and to throw very interesting light upon the most vital part of India's exchange and currency arrangements as they existed in the immediate past and will exist in the near future. The most essential feature of the policy of Government has been their effort to prevent the sterling value of the token rupee from falling below the established rate of 16d. and to keep it within the gold points as determined by that rate. With a trade balance normally in India's favour and with the price of silver low enough to make it easy and profitable to coin and issue rupees at the legal rate, currency management was, on the whole, smooth sailing for Government. But as the Committee points out, the system was not proof against a great rise in the value of silver and such a contingency was not dreamt of in the past, the nightmare of the mainpulators of the system having been a fall in the gold price of the white metal. During the war, India's favourable trade balance was not liquidated, as it used to be in normal times, by exports of the precious metals to this country; the enormous disbursements which the Indian Government had to make in this country on behalf of His Majesty's Government increased the local demand for currency; note issue was expanded against sterling investments in London; the export of silver from this country was prohibited and large quantities of that metal were purchased abroad for the coinage of rupees; the result of this proceeding was an abnormal rise in silver prices and the consequent necessity, to which Government felt driven, of successively enhancing the rate of exchange. This may appear to be a natural and inevitable chain of events and proceedings and many would be inclined to think that the only measure that is now to be taken in view of what has happened, is to fix the gold value of the rupee at a new and safe level. It is here that Mr. Dalal joins issue with the majority report and scores an important point by demonstrating how a rise in exchange and a break with India's established monetary standard was not necessary. He contends that the settlement of India's trade balance should have been effected by the imports of gold or by some form of deferred payments. No serious effort was made in this direction by Government, who could, for instance, have attempted to float a British loan in this country as was done in the U.S.A. What India wanted was not in reality an additional supply of rupees. The inflation of the Indian currency during the war, arose from the balance of indebtedness due to India and was caused by the "acceptance in London of payments due to India in the form of sterling, which could not be transmitted, to India by the normal methods." The practice of selling rupee bills in London without limit of amount was looked upon by the authorities as an essential part of their administration of the currency and they were prepared to break the standard ratio between the rupee and sterling rather than give up the practice which was carried on for the purpose of meeting the so-called requirements of trade. Mr. Dalal could not accept the view propounded in the majority report that the rise in the price of silver justified the enhancement of the rate of exchange and contends that "the price of silver has been artificially forced to its high level by the exclusion of stocks of Indian silver from the world's markets by the continuation of the prohibition of exports of silver, and the raising of the exchange rate. A double wrong was thus done to India. Her monetary standard established in 1899, could have been preserved if she had been allowed to sell her silver so as to prevent the price of that metal from rising and if payments had been made her in gold or arrangements had been made to have the payments deferred." Mr. Dalal places his finger on the weakest and tenderest spot in the currency system of India when he states that the real reason why Government sell large quantities of rupee bills on India for the alleged requirements of trade is not so much the convenience of trade as the desire to retain the power of diverting payments of India's foreign balances from gold to silver. He remarks that "the fact that the maintenance of exchange was so readily abandoned and the sale of rupee bills continued, combined with the persistent flooding of India with silver token money, gives ground for the theory that fixity of exchange was only the ostensible object of the policy and that the real object was to compel India to take silver in place of gold money." If we add to this the further fact that India's economic policy is determined in London and that British interests prevail to the detriment of the people of this country, as is evidenced by the vast accumulation of Indian currency money in England, the management of our exchange affairs will appear in its true colours and the mischievous character of the gold exchange standard as applied to India will stand out in bold relief. The Currency Committee's recommendations, so much extolled in certain quarters, will seem to be mere palliatives that leave the root cause of the trouble absolutely untouched.

Notes of the Day.

Pure Piffle.

The "Morning Post" is still in a condition of unexhausted fury against Mr. Montagu, and a special correspondent of the paper has given a story in fulfilment of its prediction that with the reform, India would cease to be a place fit for the residence of decent Englishmen. The special correspondent has discovered that cadets are disinclined to put down their names for Army Commissions owing to the lessening difference between British and Indian rates of pay, and especially owing to the proposed changes in the political and administrative conditions in India. As the proposed changes are to become an accomplished fact, the disinclination is likely to harden into active opposition. We do not believe a word of the story and we can only pity the tactics of the "Morning Post" seen in the repeated and harmless threat that Englishmen would decline to serve in India. The prediction of "Down tools" in the Civil Service, which was the favourite stunt of the journal, is far from being fulfilled, and with the enormous increments granted to the services, the calamity foretold by it is not likely to materialise in any sphere. Britishers, who are not willing to reconcile themselves to the prospect of Indian freedom, have no place in the land, and they are quite welcome to rot at home; happily, India is in a position steadily to replace them to her own great advantage. The threat is however not peculiar to India. "The Nation" discussing the prospect of a party in Britain with the predominance of Labour says: "Such a party, it is said, will provoke a revolt in the Civil Services. On the contrary, we believe that it will be able to command a Civil Service of its own, as loyal as was its predecessor to the older statesmanship, and not less able." The class of service-men who hope to profit by threats and think of holding up reforms, are pointing an unloaded pistol at the head of the community. They exist all over the world, and the fear we entertain is that they will not hold back in sufficient numbers to facilitate easy replacement. The "Morning Post" ought to know that India is still a land for handsome careers. But why should Reuter cable piffle of this sort?

The Amalgamation Scheme.

The Bank Amalgamation Scheme to be discussed to-day by the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay has been looked forwarded to with great interest. In Calcutta the same proposals are to be discussed and we hope that on points upon which there is no unanimity of opinion, there will be a full and unreserved debate. That there is some dissatisfaction in Calcutta regarding the scheme is plain from the communications that appeared in the press. We reproduce a passage from a letter of Mr. Promatha Nath Mullick which will be read with interest:—

The proxy form has sent three names and it is said by the Deputy Secretary of the bank that anyone of them can only represent the donor of the proxy at the meeting, but there is nothing in the Presidency Banks Act to that effect and this point should be made clear before a shareholder can use his right on an occasion so very important as the present one. Besides he has not supplied me with the various information I wanted but simply said the points will be dealt with by the Presidency banks under the domestic arrangement. Is it that the shareholders are not entitled to know all these and they can only either say "no" or "yes" to the scheme and it will be decided by votes?

I cannot close this letter without quoting the reply I received to my question. "Can the shareholder represent his interest at the meeting of the 12th instant?" which is as follows:—"There is naturally nothing to prevent any shareholder attending personally should he choose to do so." It will thus be seen that there is no answer as to the material point of the question, i.e., whether a shareholder can represent his interest or not.

In the circumstances stated above the meeting of the 12th instant should be postponed and the shareholders should be enlightened on all points fully before they can be expected to give their consent or not.

We hope that controversial issues will be thoroughly threshed out this afternoon.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

BY JAMSETJEE A. DASEER WADIA.

The eagerly expected report of the Currency Committee has now been published, and with the exception of the Indian member Mr. D. M. Dalal, it is practically unanimous. Before I say a word about this interesting report, it is necessary to take a bird's eye view of the whole question which led to the closing of the mints in 1893. The Government of India found the value of the rupee as measured in gold falling from 23d. to the rupee in 1873 to a much lower figure. It made frantic attempts to get the English Government to consent to a gold standard and the laxity of the rupee in 1873-79, in which it failed. The rupee as measured in gold continuing to fall still further alarmed the Government of India to such an extent that it threatened bankruptcy. A great agitation was set on foot in India in which the Anglo-Indians officials and the educated Indians heartily joined. A memorial was presented to the Indian Government signed by about 16,000 citizens of India, half of whom were educated Indians, demanding the closing of the mints. The English Government appointed a Currency Committee under Lord Herschell to go into the matter, which came to the decision very reluctantly to recommend the closing of the mints, and fix the rupee at 1sh. 4d. The day on which the closing of the mints was announced, exchange stood at 1sh. 2 5/8d.

Famines and Full Coffers.

On the 5th November, 1892 the "Statist" strongly protested against the closing of the mints which would transfer the wealth of the poor to the pockets of the rich, and whilst filling the coffers of the Government through indirect taxation would enhance the burden of the tax payer. During the famines of 1897 and 1900, the country was in sore distress. Millions died through want and starvation, but the Government coffers were full to over flowing. It had a surplus in 1895 with exchange at 13d. to the rupee. No wonder that the Government was richer than ever in spite of a dire famine in 1900, since exchange stood at 16d. to the rupee. The Herschell committee would have gladly recommended a higher taxation instead of the closing of the mints, but the Government of India did not recommend it on political grounds, since Mr. Dadabhoy Navoji was preaching a crusade against the Government of India which was accused of draining the resources of India to the extent of £30 to £40 millions per annum. They also thought of an import duty which would have been no doubt very popular in India, but they were afraid of Lanchashire opposition. So between selfish Lanchashire and the Indian agitator, the mints were ordered to be closed in 1893, and India went to the wall. The present proposals of the Committee are that 1sh. 4d. to the rupee standard should be abandoned in favour of 2sh. India to have an open gold mint, and the sovereign should be exchanged for Rs. 10, import duty on silver to be abolished, and gold to be free from all restrictions. In short we are to have a gold standard and a gold Currency on the basis of 2sh. to the rupee. In the meantime exchange may rise and fall between 2sh. and anything higher which at present is 2sh. 8d. to the rupee which is exactly double or 1sh. 4d. The following paragraph is taken from the Currency report para 55 which will explain why the rupee which is now on gold basis should fluctuate between 2sh and a higher figure. "At the present time however gold coin is no longer in circulation in the United Kingdom, and Treasury notes which form the great bulk of full legal tender currency are not in practice convertible into gold. The result is that there is a divergence between the value of the pound sterling and the sovereign. One hundred ounces of fine gold can be coined into 425 sovereigns; but at the quotation on 17th December (108sh. 9d. per oz.) 100 oz. of fine gold cost approximately £544 in sterling, i.e., in notes. Thus £1 sterling-paper is equal to .78 of the sovereign (gold) a discount of 22 per cent. or conversely the sovereign (gold) is worth £1.28 sterling (paper) a premium of 28 per cent. It therefore becomes necessary to consider whether if the rupee is to be stabilised, its fixed relation should be with sterling as hitherto or with gold; in the latter case the necessary result will be that until the gold basis of the British Currency is restored and sterling becomes equivalent to gold again, the rupee sterling exchange will fluctuate in the same manner as the dollar sterling exchange.

The effect on Trade.

The beauty of this legislation is that for every £100 sterling of your export produce for which you got Rs. 1,900 in 1895, at 13d. to the rupee or Rs. 1,500 at 1sh. 4d. it will now give you Rs. 750 at 2sh. 8d. to the rupee. You are however assured that your imports will be cheaper and for every hundred pounds of imports for which you paid Rs. 1,900 in 1895 and Rs. 1,500 at 1sh. 4d. you will pay today Rs. 750. Now Mr. Dalal who objects to the high rate of 2sh. and over, was writing most vigorously in the press for a high exchange, and the destruction of India's balance of trade which necessitated heavy imports of gold and silver to adjust our favourable balance. England and her Allies who were in need of an raw produce declined to give gold and consequently we were flooded with silver which rose from 31d. to 88d. per oz. Mr. Dalal considers the present currency arrangement as disastrous to the people of India. "They must seriously disturb the relation existing between creditor and debtor; they will cause dislocation and a set-back to several Indian industries and vast continuous losses on the exports of Indian produce. There is a danger of India's balance of trade turning against her and so choking her prosperity, and it should be remembered that between 100 and 200 millions of people live on the brink of starvation and a great permanent change in the rate of exchange must ultimately bring intense distress to millions of helpless masses." And all this was discovered in the cool atmosphere of London. When he was amongst us he breathed destruction to our export trade and a favourable trade-balance. In para 18 of his minute of dissent he says, "The Indian money standard was definitely changed from silver to gold so recently as 1893 for reasons affecting directly the Govern-

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AN IMPERIAL BANK.

THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated Simla, 25th June, 1919 is published to-day

We have the honour to place before you proposal for the amalgamation of the three presidency banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. We were originally approached informally in this matter by the secretaries of the three banks and you have already cordially approved the idea of amalgamation contemplating as it did such increase of capital as may be necessary a scheme for increasing the number of branches of the banks and improvements in the future arrangements of the rupee debt in India. You have also informed us that in order to assist the movement you would agree to the transfer to the amalgamated bank under such safeguards as we may see fit to recommend of the balances now held in the reserved treasuries in India. Subsequently you agreed in principal that the amalgamated bank shall be allowed to open an office in London but reserved until you received the detailed scheme. [Your decision as to the restrictions to be imposed on the business to be conducted by the bank in London] (Messag inaccurate.). We have since received from the directors of the three banks a joint memorandum (enclosure 1) embodying the scheme, which with your approval they propose to lay before their shareholders. The details of the scheme have been informally discussed in conversations between our finance department and the representatives the three banks, with the purpose of ascertaining precisely what the banks propose and in particular what they expect from the Government. We have now examined the draft scheme and it has our general approval. The memorandum is to a large extent self-explanatory and we need not therefore recapitulate it item by item but proceed to express our views upon some of its more important aspects in so far as these affect the interests of ourselves and of the general public. Before doing so, however, we consider it important to emphasise that the present movement is purely spontaneous, that it is the natural growth of banking evolution and that though it would be unwise to attempt to force the process, what is now happening will be a most valuable foundation for any later movement which may eventuate in the direction of a state bank. You will observe that a large part of the proposals which have been placed before us represents merely measure of consolidation which is primarily the domestic concern of the three presidency banks. As pointed out in paragraph 2 of the directors' memorandum the interests of the banks themselves render it highly desirable, if not imperative, to effect some sort of consolidation and to make a supreme effort to overcome the obstacle of local interests and to avoid the inter-provincial jealousies and mutual suspicions which had large share in wrecking previous attempts at amalgamation. To a scheme of that character conceived as is the present in a spirit of mutual cooperation and forbearance there could, we imagine, be no possible objection on the part of the state unless it could be shown which in this instance is clearly not the case that it was in some way detrimental to national interests. If then the banks' proposals were limited to a mere consolidation of interests and a pooling of resources we should while welcoming the unification and strengthening of these important public institutions and the consequent simplification of our own relations with them find it necessary to say little in support of the scheme. It is because the present proposals go considerably further than a mere banking amalgamation and contain the germ of large developments which, as we believe, bid fair to result in much benefit to this country that we attach to them the highest importance and make no apology for examining at some length their bearing upon certain current problems. The main direction in which we look for national gain from these proposals and our chief reason for commending them to you strongly lies in the promise they hold of helping appreciably to further the development of banking in India. As you are doubtless aware public opinion in this country is rapidly growing more articulate as to the necessity for a widespred increase in banking facilities. If India's industrial development is not to be hampered and the people are to be weaned from their present predilection for holding their savings in the form of hoarded cash or bullion, the subject has been ventilated on more than one occasion recently in our Legislative Council. It was brought prominently to the notice of the recent Industries Commission by many witnesses and our currency difficulties of the last few years have forced it more and more upon our attention. While the success of the propaganda associated with the two war loans has thrown an instructive light upon the amount of money in this country which is at present lying sterile and awaiting diversion into fruitful employment it would not, we think, be altogether correct to ascribe this state of affairs solely to the ingrained habits of the people. Their ignorance, their conservatism and eventually at every town of importance a branch of the Imperial Bank is established. We do not claim that this widespread extension of branches will work a sudden miracle or will immediately prove itself the long sought talisman to charm the wealth of India from its hoards. We do not look for rapid or dramatic results. But a beginning must be made and we think that the mere appearance in a district of a bank which conducts and their suspicion which can only be removed by the process of education. That the spread of education will work a steady and substantial change in the mental attitude of the people on this matter. We have no doubt, but it is useless to educate people into a willingness to follow civilised habits as regards keeping their money. If there are not at hand bankin facilities for them to do so progress in these two respects must go hand in hand. Even however in the present stage of educational development there is undoubted room for much larger supply of banking facilities as witnessed by the temporary success of certai banks in the richer agricultural districts Northern India. The unsoundness of which followed by their failure in 1913 had an unfortunate effect in retarding in those parts of the country the development of the banking habit. It is true that during the past two decades there has been on the whole large increase in the number of banks operating in India and in the volume of their deposits and there has similarly been a very large and steady growth in the amount of cheques passed through the clearing houses at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon. It would, however, be incorrect to infer that an increase in banking deposits or in the number of cheques drawn on banks indicates anything like a corresponding increase in banking habits or indeed very much more than that. The volume and turnover of money in the principal money markets have enormously increased to a very large extent. The increase in bank deposits and in the amount of cheques cleared has accrued at the principal seaports and taking India as a whole, we think that no competent observer would deny that banking development in India is far behind the country's necessities.

In our opinion an indispensable preliminary to any widespread growth in banking is the establishment of a strong unified bank in intimate relations with Government and with a large number of branches throughout the country. At the present time there are more than 200 districts in India and Burma in which there is no branch of the presidency banks and only in a very few of these is there a branch of a joint stock bank of any importance such as the Alliance Bank of Simla or the Allahabad Bank. Doing bank ing business on modern lines we doubt if in the present conditions in which there are three separate banks working independently any further substantial increase in the number of branches is to be looked for owing mainly to considerations of territorial limits and of profit and loss. The presidency banks have now undertaken as part of the present amalgamation scheme to establish 100 new branches within five years and we have every reason to hope that the progressive policy thus initiated will be continued until at least in every district and the Government's treasury and public debt business as to whose stability there can be no question and from which local traders and dealers in produce can obtain advances on reasonable terms must in due course inevitably have an appreciable effect upon the local mental attitude towards banking in general, and in course of time we shall expect to see the new branches of the Imperial Bank attract large amount of deposits from the general public in such localities. There are exercover other results which may reasonably be looked for from the large increase in the number of branches now contemplated. In those places in which they are already established the presidency banks usually act as bankers of the other local banks. They keep most of the latter's cash and it is to the presidency bank that a local bank turns when it is in difficulties or when in a period of tight money it desires to pledge Government or other gilt-edged securities. On many occasions have the Presidency banks rendered valuable assistance in quelling an incipient panic, or in coming to the relief of a local bank which through no fault of its own was in temporary difficulties.

It cannot, we think, be expected tha the number of banks in up-country districts can be largely increased, or can b placed on a satisfactory footing, unless there is at their door a powerful bank to which a sound institution can turn in tim of trouble, and to which it can look fo guidance in its general financial policy. Many of such banks would of course engag in business from which a Presidency Ban or its successor must necessarily be separated, but it is, we think, of great importance that they should have behind them an institution on which they can rely for assistance, and which will form the soli back ground necessary for the healthy development of the various forms of banking agricultural, industrial and ordinary joint stock of which this country is admittedly in need.

For such development, moreover, an equal necessity is a sufficient supply of men trained in modern methods of banking. The mere staffing of a large number of new branches of Amalgated banks will necessarily involve the training and employment of Indian agency to a very much greater extent than at present, and the demand for and training of such men by the Imperial Bank should have a valuable influence in stimulating their supply for other banking institutions, just as the requirements of our Public Works Department have undoubtedly stimulated the growth of the engineering profession in India.

A further and almost equally important result which we anticipate will follow from the establishment of the new bank and from the multiplication of its branches, is a substantial increase in the assistance given by it to the internal trade of the coun-

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GREAT POLITICAL CRISIS IN BERLIN.

SEQUEL TO DEMAND FOR WAR CRIMINALS.

ALL PARTIES UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

BERLIN.—The Allies' demands as regards war criminals have created the greatest political crisis since the cessation of hostilities. It is certain that the Government will not attempt to carry out the demands. It will in the first place attempt to secure their modification, and in the event of alleviation being unobtainable will passively allow events to take their course. The German flying officers, who were deputed to accompany the Entente Control Commission, have refused to perform their duties. This is symptomatic of the spirit of the country. There is unprecedented unanimity in all political parties in condemning the demands, and even if the Government ordered the criminals to be arrested the orders would never be obeyed.

BOLSHEVISM UNDISGUISED.

"INDUSTRIAL TYRANNY."

COMMISSION FOR FORCED LABOUR

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is interesting to note that directly the Bolshevik Government has been relieved of its worst anixties it has dropped all its disguise of securing individual liberty, and, in amazing contrast with its high sounding theories, has adopted an industrial tyranny of a type which no free country in the world would tolerate. Wireless messages, conveying the orders of the Soviet Government, show that a special Commission has been appointed to supervise national forced Labour. Men will be supplied with food, clothing and shelter, but will be compelled by force to maintain a full optput of work. Strikes are to be ruthlessly suppressed, special attention being paid to all shirkers and idle lookers on. The whole system of railways has been placed under Martial Law of the most amazing rigour. The population of every district is given a section of line to clear of snow and all persons failing to comply with instructions will be numercifully punished. Representatives of local Soviet authorities and railway agents, not complying with these orders, will be immediately arrested and tried by military tribunals and members of the population failing to carry out the tasks allotted to them will be regarded as deserters of the worst type. All executive committees and militia are to publish these orders and acquaint the whole population with them. Those not complying will be severely dealt with. The orders are signed "Dzorzhinsky, President of the Commission, and Silbermaum, Director of Works."

"Unite in Work of Reconstruction"

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

The King's speech at the opening of Parliament to-day, after allusion to the ratification of peace, emphasised the excellent relations existing with all the Allies, and the necessity for the restoration not only of peace but of the normal economic conditions in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Referring to the Prince of Wales's visit to the Dominions, His Majesty announced his assent to the proposal that he should visit Australia and New Zealand adding:—

The Prince of Wales will take the opportunity on his return voyage of seeing some of the West Indian possessions. He will, I feel confident, receive cordial welcome everywhere from both old comrades in arms and from all classes of the community."

Referring to the economic situation His Majesty laid stress on the facts that if lasting progress and social peace were to be ensured, all classes must continue to throw themselves into the work of reconstruction with goodwill for others and with energy and patience, and that legislation providing for large and far-reaching measures of reform must be passed.

His Majesty proceeded to outline the legislation, including the Bills dealing with Ireland, Irish Education, Coal Industry, with the State acquisition of coal royalties for the purpose of improving the conditions in the mining areas, regulation of he sale of liquor, development of fisheries, organisation of the Territorials, unemployment insurance, regulation of hours, minimum wages an anti-dumping and also Reform of the House of Lords.

Dealing with agriculture, the spe h stated that the United Kingdom was still dangerously dependent on the food supplies from overseas, and an adverse exchange was making th burden very great. His Majesty added that uneasiness had also caused the unprecedented sale of landed property since the war, and measures were accordingly proposed to mitigate any hardship which this operation might cause to the occupier, and to stimulate the production of essential foodstuffs within the United Kingdom.

SALE OF FORMER GERMAN VESSELS.

APPROVED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Shipping Board has announced that President Wilson has approved the sale of thirty former German passenger vessels, for which bids were recently received. Mr. Payne states that negotiations for their sale will proceed, but a clause will be inserted in the sale contracts ensuring that the steamships shall remain under the American flag, and be subject to requisition in case of emergency.

M. POULET LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

MARSEILLES.—M. Poulet accompanied by his mechanic Benoist embarked on the mail-boat, Buenosaires, for Rangoon, travelling via Singapore.

DELHI AS CEREMONIAL CAPITAL!

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held, this morning H. E. the Viceroy presiding.

At question time, Mr. Khaparde asked:—Will Government be plased to state whether the rules to be framed under the new Government of India Act, will be plased before this Council as was done in the case of the proposals contained in the Montague-Chelmsford report, and the opinion of the non-official members taken?

Sir William Marris, replying said:—The rules to be made under the Government of India Act, are too numerous and detailed for the opinion of the Council as a whole to be obtained upon them with advantage even if time allowed of such a course. The Government of India, however, propose to forward a copy of the suggested rules as they are ready to every non-official member requesting him to offer any observation in writing and to take the rules and comments into consideration in a Committee largely composed of members of this Council.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Replying to Mr. Khaparde's question regarding Indian settlers in British East Africa, Sir George Barnes said:—The Government of India have not yet received a copy of the East Africa Economic Commission's report, but telegraphed some little time ago to the Secretary of State, asking that a copy should be sent to the Government of India and urging that Indian interests should be fully represented at any discussion with regard to it between Lord Milner and the Governor of East Africa, who is at present in London on leave.

Sir George Lowdes presented the Select Committee's report on the Provincial Insolvency Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Shafi presented the Select Committee's report on the Census Bill and mentioned the drafting and other minor changes made by the Select Committee.

Sir George Barnes moved that Steam Ships Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He said the Bill was intended to rectify a small mistake contained in the original Act. The Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

On the motion of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Shafi, the United Provinces Town Improvement Act Amendmen tBill, was taken into consideration and passed.

INDIAN TARIFF.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said the object of the Bill was fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons and he had nothing further to add to it. The following are the main features of the present system under which tariff duties are levied on certain firearms, parts of firearms, and cartridge making machines:—

In accordance with entry 45, in schedule 2, to the Indian Tariff, 1894, as subsequently amended, the tariffs have remained unchanged since 1878, when the rates were first enacted as part of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Both specific and *ad valorem* duties are provided for, the duty to be assessed in each case being the higher of the two rates. This rule is subject to two provisons viz., (1) That no duty in excess the 20 per cent *ad valoram* rate is levied on any article imported for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess it and, (2) that refunds of any duty paid in excess of the *ad valorem* rate may be granted on articles imported by dealers and subsequently sold retail to private persons lawfully entitled to possess them.

This system of refunds has in practice been found to entail considerable trouble to the customs authorities, and as the object of the imposition of the duties is not to increase the revenue but to ma intain some check on the importation of firearms etc., the Government of India have decided to abolish that system and to substitute a general *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent on all the articles mentioned in entry 45, subject to minimum rates in the case of the first eight articles. The Bill gives effect to that decision.

The Bill was formally introduced.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill be referred to Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Mr. Sharp, the Maharajah of Cassimbazaar, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Mr. S. N Banerjea, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, M. R. De la Fosse, Mr. L. M. Chatterjee, and Chaudhuri Muhammed Ismail. In the course of his speech, Mr. Shafi said my Lord, since introduction of the Bill in this Council I have had an opportunity of making a careful study of the whole problem on the spot. At the end of December last, accompanied by Mr. Sharp and to other gentlemen on special duty, I paid a visit to Dacca. While there we carefully inspected the proposed University site, came into close personal contact with the representatives of public opinion at Dacca and received two representative deputations, one on behalf of Hindus and other on behalf of Mahomedan community. I was immensely struck with the possibilities of Dacca as an educational centre. Indeed, any one who has not personally visited Dacca cannot have really adequate conception of those possibilities in the University area. Much has already been mapped out. We have an ideal university site in the magnificent edifice which was to have been the Government House, of Eastern Bengal. We have a place for the Vice-Chancellor and halls and rooms suitable for meetings of the Court, executive and academic councils. The secretariat building with its central hall is suitable for holding the annual convocation. In the beautiful building of the Dacca College with its lofty halls and school rooms, in the hostels and in other similar buildings at Dacca we have already material ready for the reception of the new University and within the extensive site surrounding these buildings we have room not only for the erection of University halls which will be no doubt taken in hand immediately, but also space for the construction of the medical engineering and the agricultural halls, which I doubt not will come into existence at a no distant date."

Continuing Mr. Shafi said: "[illegible] complete unanimity of opinion am[illegible] classes and creeds in Dacca for the [illegible] tablishment of the University which [illegible] cellency's Government propose to [illegible] there. Some misgivings were no[illegible] pressed by some of the Dacca gent[illegible] opposition in some quarters might [illegible] postponement of the achievement. But I for one was confident that these misgivings were not justified and I am able to announce here in this Council that during my six week's residence in Calcutta having come into close contact with the representative public opinion in Bengal, I found that my confidence in the patriotism and broad mindedness of the Calcutta Educational Service was fully justified.

MR. BANERJEA.

Mr. Banerjea as representative of the Hindu community of Bengal, welcomed the Bill. The feeling of opposition which existed since 1912, when Sir Rash Behari Ghose, the Prince of Indian benefactors, headed the deputation protesting against the establishment of the Dacca University no longer existed. So great was the pressure now upon educational institutions in Bengal that the establishment of a University at Dacca would afford a considerable relief. But he objected to the principle of communal representation which found place not only in the Bill but in the Senate and Syndicate. This principle of communal representation was it would be remembered, objected to by the Hon. Dr. Abdulla Shurawardi and Khaja Yusuf Khan, two distinguished Mahomedan representatives of Bengal and Dacca respectively.

"What we fear is" said the speaker, "that the principle of communal representation may be extended to local institutions of Bengal and that it may later on come to determine the appointment of teachers and professors. That would interfere with efficiency of the University. I am also bound to say that personnel of the University is very largely official and I desire to draw attention to the suggestion of the Committee that not more than twenty members shall be nominated by associations to be selected by his Excellency."

Mr. Banerjea further pleaded for the specific inclusion of the faculties of medicine, engineering, agriculture and economics in the Bill. This would appeal to the imagination of the people, Mr. Shafi had mention the Board of Islamic studies. "We have great respect for Islamic culture, but we have also got our Aryan tradition and Aryan civilisation which have coloured thoughts of our races for thousands of years. There ought, therefore, to be a board of studies both as regards Islamic culture and as regards Aryan culture.

In conclusion the speaker desired that the University which Mr. Shafi hoped would be a model University, should be opened by the Prince of Wales when he visited India.

NAWAB ALI CHAUDHURI.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri congratulated the Government on fulfilling its pledge but regretted that the present Bill did not go far enough.

The speaker dwelt at length on the constitution of the new University, its faculties and syndicate and urged for the establishment of a medical faculty. He next referred to the question of Mahomedan representation and said the provision of special moslem representation was a novel and special feature of the Bill. This had caused alarm in certain quarters and in spite of unanimous recommendation of the Sadler Commission prejudices of certain people had not died down. He insisted that there should not be any difference between students of Islamic studies and students of other subjects and finally urged that five miles extension for affiliation should be enlarged to fifteen miles so that places like Narayangunge may come under the operation of the Act. He suggested a small committee of eminent educationists to draw

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DELHI AS CEREMONIAL CAPITAL!

(Continued from page 7.)

up ordinances of the Dacca University and strongly urged for the appointment of a larger number of Mahomedans on the educational staff of the University without which it would be impossible to create enthusiasm in Mahomedans. He refused to admit that competent Mahomedans were not forthcoming and hoped financial considerations would not stand in the way of securing services of able Mahomedans outside Bengal.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. Chanda wanted the University to have some characteristics, some stamp of its own, on the education of students who got there. He recommended the creation of new faculties like one of oriental studies. It was also important to have a medical college at Dacca. He was sorry that effect had not been given to the proposal to remove the Engineering College from Shibpore to Dacca and urged the inclusion of a faculty of engineering in the Dacca scheme. He deprecated the idea of principle of communal representation finding place in a seat of learning. He was fully aware of the strong feeling on the subject among the Moslems of Dacca and was ready to accede to it. As long as Moslem themselves did not want to discard communal representation he would accept it in a modified form and as a temporary measure in the scheme. It was evident that in the matter of the elected element in the governing body we were going back and that was to be regretted.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan supported the claim for special representation.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer considered it his duty to sound a note of warning against Hindu members trying to deprive the Mahomedans of their cherished rights.

MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Sastri said that an undue extension of the principle of communal representation and desire to press it forward and safeguard it against further inroads seemed to him to be entirely wrong. They ought to recognise that it was a lamentable necessity that compelled them to accept the principle, but they ought to look forward to the time when they should discard it in the interests of he general community, and if possible they ought in admitting it make due provision for such discardance. "I am more sorry than I can tell" proceeded Mr. Sastri "that in the constitution of the present Legislative Council these two necessary safeguards were first ignored. We have admitted these principles without qualification which have made the favoured community from time to time to demand its extension in a aggravated form into departments where it is not only illegitimate but bound to be pernicious in its effects. I know of no department of human interest which should be as sacred from infection of this principle a Education. I will admit it in the case of the Dacca University as inevitable, but I would ask the Council whether the limitations recommended by the Calcutta University are not reasonable in themselves."

Referring to the recommendation of the Calcutta University that communal representation should be sought by means of mixed and not by means of separate election, Mr. Sastri felt strongly and said that much mischief had been done which if not allowed could not hape been done. In this connection he recalled a resolution, passed by the Non-Brahman Federation in Madras, some years ago that the principle of communal separation should be carried to an extent that all schools and colleges of very grade from Intermediate to elementary should be communal.

Continuing Mr. Sastri said another point of captial importance was the principle of academic freedom. The Principle of liberty to University authorities to arrange their own affairs, to establish curricula, to promote students from stage to stage was recognised everywhere. In India, however, its recognition had been very slow and fateful. In the case of the Patna University they seemed to have shaken off the principle of official subordination, but the Dacca University scheme receded from that advanced position and puts them backward in a situation like that before the Universities Act of 1904.

Continuing the speaker said that Clause 18 of the Bill said that not less than one-third of the professors should be appointed by means of an Advisory Board. He was one of those who believed that Indian Education stood to gain at every turn by the fusion of men of the first rate talent from all parts of the world, and not merely from the United Kingdom they ought to get experts. They welcomed them, but they did not want to be tied down to a particular manner of recruiting professors. The Principle by which the deciding authority as to the choice of professors lay in the Secretary of State and the Chancellor was one of the greatest danger.

In conclusion the speaker referred to the complaints of Mr. Gokhale and an official member made some years ago in the Council about inefficiency in the quality of professors and appealed to the Select Commitee to devote its attention to this matter.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha strongly spoke against communal representation.

At this stage of the country's evolution they should not press partisan treatment.

Mr. Sarma objected to the constitution of the Select Committee. Although this particular Bill concerned Eastern Bengal and, therefore, members from that province should be on the Select Committee to see what might suit them, yet he feared the Bill was embodying principles which if once passed by this Council, would entail great difficulties in future University schemes. He believed in the necessity of a sound educationist on the Select Committee. There were various matters in this Bill in which other Universities were deeply interested. He appealed to his Mahomedan friends not to ask for more communal representation than what at as already conceded by the Bill. It would be advisable for the Council to draft a skeleton Bill applicable to general conditions in India and then leaves it to the Bengal Provincial Government to insert those omissions which were special to that province. He objected to a provision for certain number of Mahomedan teachers. If efficient Mahomedan teachers could be found he saw no objection in employing them, but they ought not by being bound under mine the training that an ideal University ought to impart. The boys were sent to a university to receive world culture. "We send our boys not in the hope to get them staunch Mahomedans or staunch Hindus, but we want from these Universities citizens of the World, having world interests imbided in their hearts, and I hope, therefore, that this being the first university of India going to be incorporated in your Excellency's regime such a pernicious doctrine would not be allowed to find in the statute."

The Council then adjourned for lunch 1-15 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council re-assembling after lunch, discussion was resumed on the motion to refer the Dacca University Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. Sithanath Roy entered an emphatic protest against the introduction of communal representation in the university.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia welcomed with satisfaction the Bill, but wished that the Dacca University should be a model university in accordance with the present advanced ideals. The scope of education should include subjects like engineering, applied chemistry, applied science, technology, agriculture and music. He thought that teaching of pure science had not been wasted in the past and time had arrived when there should be instruction on applied science on a larger scale. Next desirable reform was the liberalising of the administrative side. Education under the new order of things having become a transferred subject, there ought not be so rigid restraint imposed on educational authorities as the Bill authorised. There should be the greatest amount of freedom given to the Trustees to do what they considered to be in the interest of the country. The powvested in the Viceroy as a Special Visitor required certain restrictions. Pandit Mada Mohan Malaviya agreed that the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor for the first year should be in the hands of the Chancellor, but he suggested that the subsequent Vice-Chancellors should be elected by the senate. The selection of professors was the most important aspect of the whole question and in regard to this matter the University ought to have the fullest measure of freedom and responsibility thrown upon it. The recruitment of professors from England had not been successful in the past and it was bound to create disturbance, ill feeling and lack of co-operation among the teaching staff. Many scholars were available in India itself and their rights ought not to be overlooked in blind love for outside professors. He associated himself with the view expressed on the subject of communal representation by Messrs. Sastri, Baner jea and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. University, said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, was not going to be incorporated by a particular community for a special purpose. University being one belonging to the State, it was evident that the interests of all castes and creeds should be represented in full and without giving predominance to one of the other. Because Eastern Bengal had large Mahomedan population it seemed that without definite provision Mahomedans would be in majority but Government ought not to be bound by any provisions. As regards religious instructions he suggested different communities should provide school boys with different hostels and also arrange for necessary religious teachings.

Mr. Sinha being in favour of the motion pointed out that the absence on the Select Committee of members from Provinces other than Bengal. The speaker referred to the question of communal representation and hoped that the Bill would emerge from the Select Committee in such form that while giving sufficient scope for adequate representation of Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal it would be shorn of this obtruding objectionable feature.

Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan was strongly in favour of communal representation.

Mr. Khaparde thought the question communal representation was irrelevant in the Bill.

Khan Sahib S. N. Bhutto (Sind) gave his wholehearted support to the motion.

MR. SHAFI'S REPLY.

Mr. Shafi, replying to the debate, said the various suggestions made by the members would receive careful consideration in the Select Committee. He was surprised to find the question of communal representation crop ping up in the debate. He hoped in thes days of the talk of Hindu-Moslem unity, Hindu members might have been generous enough to concede some concession to Mahomedans. It was more to be surprised that members who were signatories to the historical document known as the Memorandum of the Nineteen and who were also a party to the Hindu-Moslem understanding propounded by the League and the Congress adopted an attitude of opposition to communal representation which was unanimously recommended by the Sadler Commission. On this question, he would rather be guided by Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee than Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. The Hindu deputation which he received at Dacca was generous enough to frankly admit that special representation was necessary for Mahomedans. Government were not prepared to admit the justice of the argument against communal representation. As regards the plea of Nawab Ali Chaudhuri about extended power of affiliation, he was sorry Government was bound by the recommendation of the Sadler Commission. They would not depart from it.

Leave was then granted to refer the Dacca University Bill to the Select Committee.

HEADQUARTERS OF GOVT. OF INDIA

Mr. Sarma moved that the Headquarters of the Government of India be permanently located in one place and that a suitable centre, if necessary, be selected for the purpose The mover said that the constitution under the Reform Act of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State with every prospect of increase as responsible Government in the Central Government became real, rendered the question as to whether there should be two capitals or only one and the location thereof important. The immediate need for construction of buildings for new Councils at huge cost made the problem urgent. Old considerations which weighed in determining the location under autocratic official Government with a small Indian advisory body and appeal to sentiment, historic tradition and convenience of officials lost their importance when Government was broad-based on the goodwill of the people. The primary consideration henceforward ought to be more and more the convenience of the peoples' representatives and less and less of that of officials. The work of the Council hereafter would not diminish because commercial, industrial, fiscal and railway problems where assuming importance. Problems of the Far East, apart from question of India's defence, were forcing themselves upon India's attention and all India codes required to be revised besides provincial friction and jealousies which had to be smoothened. The sittings of the Council might be long and continuous or brief and frequent emergency meetings might be more often held and dependent upon public opinion and members' wishes as the presidents would become elected and the procedure become more controlled by the Council, subject of course to the Viceregal superintendence. Distance and time taken in travelling would largely count in determining the question. The Viceroy might sojourn in hills when meetings were held and as for officials it was a fact that they were accustomed to heat of the plains. The grant of leave to older officials or choice of younger men in the service would afford a partial solution to the question. Hill stations in the Himalayas Simla, Dehra Dun or Mussoorie would practically disfranchise a large portion of India specially Southern India, Burma Assam and East Bengal which were at distances of about 2,000 miles from Delhi or Simla and involved four or five days' continuous journey for members. For members the problem could be reduced to a choice of one of large centres of population like Calcutta, Bombay or Allahabad affording facilities for public opinion and advice or a centre like Ranchi or any place in Central India or on the West Coast with better temperature of climate where no large majority of particular races would be predominant and minorities would have fair play. A seat in the Cenral Provinces would afford convenience to about 70 representatives out of 100 members and to 175 out of 2½ millions in British India and would further admirably suit the Native States. The location of the Capital at Calcutta or Ranchi would be convenient to 64 members and to a population ranging from 155 to 200 millions. Allahabad was more central than Delhi and had Hindu traditions and Mahomedan sympathy. Bombay would be an excellent cosmopolitan centre full of public life convenient to the Indian states and would serve the Deccan, Southern India, Sind and the Punjab but was less suitable for other places. Delhi would serve only the Punjab Sind and the Western part of the United Provinces and would at the most be convenient for 35 members and 61 million people and less convenient than Bombay or the Central Provinces from the point of view of the Indian States. Two capitals were now proposed to be built up. If Delhi should be one of them, expenditure already incurred would be no argument when only one capital was chosen. Delhi might be an Army Headquarter or capital of the province, when the distribution of territorial areas had to be undertaken.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chanda (Assam) moved an amendmen that for words "permanently located" in on place and that a suitable centre may if necessary be selected for the purpose' the word "be located in Calcutta subject to such modifications if any, of the old practice according to which the Government of India are Calcutta during certain months of the yea and otherwise as may be considered necessary or desirable by the Government" be substituted. Mr. Chanda said the main idea of Lord Hardinge in changing the capital of India in 1912 was that the Government of India should stay for seven months in Delhi and five months in Simla. This experiment could hardly be considered to have been successful. Lor Hardinge's arguments were three. Firstly, that it was an anomaly that the Government of India and the Provincial Government should live in the same city for some months in the year together; secondly, that the importance which would invest the Imperial Legislature under the Minto-Morley Scheme made it imperative to remove it to a more central and easily accessible place and thirdly, that there were political consideration arising out of the ill-fated partition of Bengal. It was obvious that the third ground had no longer any application. It was obvious that the third ground had no longer any application. It was not conceivable what complications or difficulties would arise if the Government India were now to return to Calcutta. As to the first argument, the speaker doubted if the Government still held that view. In support of a resolution moved by him (Mr. Chanda) in the last September session, he quoted Lord Curzon's despatch namely that if it was bad for the Government of India to be in the same city of Calcutta for three months in the year it was infinitely worse that the Government of India should be in Simla with th Punjab Government for eight months. To this Sir William Vincent stated in opposition that there were certain political advantages in having the headquarters of the local Government and the Imperial Government in the same place. If Sir William Vincent still adhered to that view, the argument based upon the association of two Governments in Calcutta vanished. If on the other hand, h had changed his view, the speaker was entitled to claim support to the demand that th Government of India or that of the Punjab should vacate Simla and he would move that again in September next. Coming to the third ground of Lord Hardinge, Mr. Sarma's researches showed that the balance of convenience and advantage was in favour of Calcutta. Whatever place they might select they were bound to cause inconvenience to some but they must look to the convenience of the largest number and that undoubtedly Calcutta possessed. Continuing, Mr. Chand said: "Let new Delhi remain as the ceremonial Capital of India. We may require it for many things. We have had in the past three durbars. Does any one suggest that we shall have no more? It will be true economy and not waste to stop further work and expenditure. In selecting the habitation for the Government of India we must bear in mind that there should be a healthy strong public opinion in it. This condition is now imperative because there is no element of responsibility in the Central Government and unless you remain in close contact with the strong public opinion there are bound to be pitfalls. This is not possible in Delhi and is impracticable in Simla. Calcutta was capital for over 150 years from the earliest British connection with this country. It has public life, strong press, strong representation of learned professions and captains of industry and commerce. It is the most important strategic point in the east and is the highway of far Eastern Commerce and trans-pacific communications. Moreover, you cannot have the Council Chamber for the new Imperial Legislative Council like the one now almost ready in Calcutta in the shape of the Victoria Memorial.

Mr. Sinha opposed both the resolution and the amendment as no case had been made out for either.

The Council adjourned till the 18th instant.

At the meeting on 18th instant, discussion on Mr. Sarma's resolution will be resumed.

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ment of India and the Indian people and proved to be of great benefit to India as whole." The question is, did it? I see no evidence of it. On the other hand it has done a lot of harm, though on the surface it produced prosperity. No doubt, the Government Treasury benefitted, Exchange was 13d. in 1895; it rose to 16d. in 1900. That means a rise in indirect taxation to the extent of about 19 per cent. The calamity of the famine of 1900 was accentuated. People found there silver bullion for which they had paid Rs. 105 for 100 tolas realising about Rs. 60, and yet India according to Lord George Hamilton was bursting with prosperity. On the 16th August, 1901, Reuter wired his speech as follows: "I doubt since India was first under the jurisdiction of the Crown, if any Secretary of State had been able to make such a satisfactory statement. The surpluses have been large, contenuous and progressive, notwithstanding the brought and India as a whole has been prosperous. This is a conclusive evidence that the economic movement of India was on the up-grade. The agency which next to railways and irrigation had helped in fighting the famine wa the currency policy." Mr. Montagu, our present, Secretary of State. Declared in 1919 during the Budget debate that India was miserably poor, that the people had no reserve and they had no stamna to resist the ravages of pestilence; and six million people died through influenza alone in one year. Mr. Dalal selected by Government and the chosen representative of Industry, Commerce and Finance, declared in his minute of dissent that 100 to 200 million peoples live on the brink of starvation and yet the fixity of exchange at 1sh. 4d. according to him and others worked wonders. I will show you later on, what wonders it performed.

Fixity for Convenience.

I want to draw your attention to the opinion of the Committee as to the blessings of fixity. I have repeatedly contended in the press that fixity was a convenience and nothing more. However I will quote the opinion of the Committee on that point. Para 34 runs thus: "Our conclusion after considering the views put before us is that for the current operations of trade stability is an important facility rather than an essential condition. There are many instances including that of India herself before the closing of mints which show that trade has flourished and can flourish with a fluctuating exchange." So much for fixity on which the merchant, the banker the broker and the manufacturer had gone mad all these years. Let us now consider the advantages claimed for fixity. We had a stable exchange. Traders and bankers knew their position. Government produced surpluses, and they made millions of rupees by sweating the rupee. They bought silver at 10d. and sold it to the public at 16d. thus accumulating millions of reserves in gold, silver, purchase of British sterling securities and millions laid out at deposit with English Banks at interest for a short periods. All these millions which came out of the pockets of the poverty-stricken people of India, were ready to support exchange as it did in 1908, in case the untold blessings of the fixity were ever disturbed. If all this wealth which the Government of India had at its command and if it had come by the simple use of a cheap metallic currency like silver in preference to gold, nobody would have had a right to complain. But unfortunately this cheap silver currency turned out to my mind the most expensive one. I shall now show how that has happened. I take the following

(Continued on page 5.)

Official and Personal.

Mr. Shantidas Askuram has given Rs. 10,000 for the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace.

The Jail Enquiry Committee after a visit to Meiltila Juvenile Jail, Mandalay Central and Maymyo Extra Rural Jail left Rangoon on Wednesday for Calcutta.

It is understood that Mr. K. Sreenivassa Iyengar, High Court Vakil has been offered and has accepted the office of Advocate-General, Madras, in succession to the Hon. Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, resigned.

(Continued from column 6.)

their use of Government funds is due to the great increase in their private deposits as shown by the figures in the statement (enclosure 3), giving the banks capital, reserve, deposits and cash balances as on the 31st December. For a number of years, It grown from 8¼ crores in 1880 to 12¾ crores in 1900, 32 1/3 crores in 1910, and 36½, 40 44¾, 67¼ and 51½ crores in the six years 1913 to 1918 respectively, and that the Government deposits have not increased in anything like the same degree.

(To be continued.)

AN IMPERIAL BANK.

(Continued from page 7.)

try through its relations with the indigenous banking system. The extent to which the Presidency banks already help to finance the internal trade of India, by their purchases and re-discounting of internal bills of exchange known generally as *hundis* at their head offices and branches is not perhaps always realised. The *shroffs, mahajans*, Chettis and others, who either directly or by their relations with smaller bankers of the same kind largely finance the produce of important articles of commerce such as piece-goods in the up-country markets, rely to a very great extent upon assistance from the Presidency Banks, when in a season of active trade their own capital is fully employed. On some occasions for example, the amount of *hundis* held by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay has exceeded a third of their total advances, and during the busy season the proportion is rarely less than a quarter.

The connection of the Presidency Banks with up-country trade is thus very close and intimate. By the rates which they charge on the discount of *hundis*, and by their willingness or refusal to extend their commitments in that direction, they can profoundly influence the provision of credit and money rates in the up-country bazars. It is clear that by the ramification of its operations through a largely increased number of branches, and by its ability to employ more funds in the discount of *hundis* and similar bills, the Amalgamated Bank will be able to irrigate the channels of internal trade to a substantially larger extent than is at present possible.

Again the mere fact of amalgamation will at once facilitate the improvement of the administration of the public debt, which is a matter to which we attach great importance and have recently given much attention, and in which the banks have expressed their readiness after amalgation to give us their full co-operation. The law regarding Government securities in India and the rules and procedure relating thereto, which are largely the result of the present law and the system under which the public debt accounts are maintained were framed at a time when the holders of our securities consisted mainly of substantial people in the principal cities and towns, and when the tenders to our annual loans were confined chiefly to a few banks and financial houses. Even before the war it was manifest that our public debt system required radical overhauling. The experience gained during the unexpectedly successful operations of the two Indian War Loans has now shown that reform in this direction is imperative, if we are to retain touch with the enormously increased number of holders of our securities scattered throughout India and are not to alienate the small investor by procedure and rules which though tolerable perhaps to business people and large investors, are unsuitable and irritating to the semi-educated holders of a hundred-rupee bond in an up-country districts. We hope, in the near future, to be in a position to lay before you our proposals for the re-casting of the present Indian Securities Act and of the procedure and rules based thereon. Meanwhile, it is clear that such reforms must be accompanied by an improvement in the administration of the public debt offices, and this as we shall show, will be greatly facilitated by the amalgamation of three presidency banks under the arrangements, as laid down in the main and subsidiry agreements with the banks. The maintenance of the public debt-books and accounts including those relating to securities the interest, whereof is passable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, is centralised in the Public Debt Office at Calcutta, the work done by the public debt offices at Bombay and Madras being very much more restricted in character and practically confined to the payment of interest on securities which are enfaced for payment at the Presidency town itself. The subsidiary agreements contain in fact a provision that the Banks of Bombay and Madras shall not supervise or audit any such transactions occurring at the District Treasuries in their presidencies.

RENEWAL OF SECURITIES.

Again, as regards the renewal of securities which, in this country owing to the form of security in which the public debt is largely held, constitutes an important part of the current work, the work of those two public debt offices is in practice confine to the renewal of clean paper, owing principally to the fact that under the subsidiary agreements two-thirds of the renewal fees go to the Bank of Bengal even though the renewing office may incur the responsibility. Without going into further details, it is sufficient to say that as a result of the present system every piece of scrip is borne on the registers of the Calcutta office, and practically every transaction relating thereto has to come to that office for audit account or some other purpose. This excessive centralisation resulted in something approaching a breakdown at the Calcutta office, during the issue of the 1917 War Loan. And it was largely for this reason that in the following year we introduced the system of issuing scrip to applicants over the counter at certain Government offices, and at the Head Offices and Branches of the Presidency Banks. Even with this relief, however, the work at the Calcutta office has remained very congested, and with the growth of the public debt the position grows steadily worse. From the point of view of the general public also, it is undoubtedly inconvenient and time-some whenever they have occasion to renew their securities, or, when any question arises regarding them to have to deal with a distant office.

ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION.

So long as the three public Debt Offices are managed by separate institutions, any radical decentralisation of the public debt administration is difficult, if not impossible. Once, however, amalgamation has taken place and pecuniary considerations between the three Banks have been eliminated—and we have to deal with a single managed institution—a considerable measure of decentralisation will become possible. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the staff and accommodation at Bombay and Madras, we contemplate the gradual splitting up of the accounts and registers relating to our various loans, and distributing them between the three present public Debt Offices, which will then conduct all business connected with securities held in their respective territories. This measure will, we hope, represent only the first step in the direction of decentralisation. The changes in the law which we have now under our consideration will enable a good deal of the work, connected with small holdings of securities, to be conducted in the districts in which they are held; and, in the course of time as the new Bank establishes Branches in every district, it should be possible for the majority of up-country holders to be put through at their District Headquarters, all business connected with their securities.

ABOLITION OF RESERVE TREASURIES.

Another very important feature of these proposals, which goes beyond a mere amalgamation of the three Banks but which, in our opinion, is not feasible without it, is the abolition of the Reserve Treasuries. You have already agreed to this proposal, subject to such safeguards as we may recommend in view of the fact that the new Bank will be entrusted with the greater part, and eventually, when branches are established at every District Headquarters with the whose of our Indian balances the extent to which Government might justifiably leave them funds with the Presidency Banks thereby releasing money for the use of trade is a question which has been vigorously canvassed from time to time, particularly since the establishment of the Reserve Treasuries in 1876. We do not think it necessary to encumber the present reference by an examination of the arguments put forward on one side or the other in previous controversies and discussions. The proposal has been accepted by you in principle, and, moreover, events have moved with such rapidity in recent years, and the pressure of war conditions has forced both the Bank and ourselves to realise so clearly the practical benefit of a common policy amounting almost to a pooling of resources that the conditions of the problem have fundamentally changed and the issues, as previously drawn, have become obsolete. A consideration of the safeguards, which should be taken from the new Bank, is however so closely connected with the whole question of our future relations with it that we think it desirable to refer briefly to certain observations which were made regarding this matter by certain high authorities, at about the time that a scheme for a Central Bank was under discussion (1899—90) as those observations may fairly be taken as indicative of the official attitude towards this question, both then and until fairly recently. In the course of a speech in the Legislative Council on the 1st September, 1899, when introducing a bill to relax slightly the restrictions imposed on the business of the Presidency Banks the Finance Member, Sir Clinton Dawkins said: "The Presidency Banks depend, to a quite exceptional degree, for their cash balances, on the Government account. As Sir J. Westland showed, in the busy season nearly 80 to 90 per cent. of these balances are supplied from the Government account. A fact which, added to the fluctuations in the rate of discount, may make us ask seriously how far the Presidency Banks have sufficient capital to allow of the absorption of the resources they command in enterprises, the securities of which might not be easily realisable

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF INDIA.

Again, the circumstances of India are peculiar. In England, if the Government were suddenly in need of money and the Bank of England had locked up the Government balances it would not be of serious consequence. Money could be procured from a dozen other different quarters. In India, this would not be possible and indeed we have a historic example in the embarrassment which the inability of reluctance of the banks to produce the money deposited with them brought upon Government when confronted with the sudden emergency of the Orissa famine and on the same occasion, Lord Curzon said:—"The Presidency Banks are not like ordinary banks. No relaxations of restrictions, even if such were possible in an extreme degree, could make them same. They differe because the bulk of their cash balances, or what, I suppose, I may call their loanable capital, is supplied by Government, and because, if we subtract this at any given moment, they are not as a rule in possession of sufficient independent capital to enable them to conduct operations on a large scale.

"GOVERNMENT UNDER PECULIAR RESPONSIBILITY."

The Government, therefore, is under a peculiar responsibility for these Banks, and we are bound to enforce special regulations for the protection and the security of the balances which we ourselves have provided The accuracy of the above observations so far as they related to the dependence of the Presidency Banks upon the Government funds was atonce challenged by the banks, and we have thought it desirable to examine with reference to the present question of safeguards not only the extent to which the Banks are in the present conditions dependent on Government deposits but also the extent to which their resources will be augmented and their responsibilities to us increased when they are entrusted with the whole of our Indian balances. The enclosed statement (enclosure 2) gieves the average percentage of Government's deposits in the three Presidency Banks, to their capital and reserve, to their total working capital (i.e. capital, reserve and deposits) and to their cash balances during the last even quinquennia. It will be seen that until the war the Presidency Banks were dependent to a steadily diminishing extent, upon the Government funds left with them, but that during the war as a result of the policy already referred to, and regarding which more will be said hereafter. The percentage of Government deposits to working capital and to cash was higher than at any time during the previous fifteen years The diminishing extent to which the Presidency Banks have during the past tairty years depended upon

(Continued in column 4.)

ADVANCE HYDERABAD!

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF REFORMS.

The following is the text of the Farman issued by his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad:—

"In my Farman dated the 22nd of Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1338 H. under which I established an Executive Council for the more efficient administration of my Dominions, I had directed that my Legislative Council would continue to work under the existing rules until they should be modified. This Council was one of the outstanding features of the Reforms introduced by my revered father. Since its establishment, some minor changes have been effected, but they are not sufficient to meet the requirements of present times, nor do they give promise of the fulfilment of those duties and functions which I consider necessary for the prosperity and advancement of my beloved subjects. The Constitution I have given to my Executive Council has set it on the high road of administrative efficiency. It has made an excellent start and I feel confident that its working will demonstrate the wisdom of the steps taken.

The next important move in the direction of Reforms I have in contemplation, is a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions most favourable to the enlargement of the Legislative Council and the expansion of its usefulness as an integral part of the Government machinery. I, therefore, direct the Sadar-i-Azam, Sir Ali Imam, to take immediate steps to collect all necessary materials on which a liberal scheme for the attainment of the above mentioned objects may be based. It is my desire that, with due regard to the social and educational advance made by my people, particular attention should be paid to the following points in conducting the investigation:—

(a) Substantial introduction of the Elective Element; (b) Direct Voting; (c) Representation of all important Classes and Interests; (d) Effective protection of Minorities; (e) Conditions of Franchise; (f) The Official Element; (g) Powers and Functions.

The Sadar-i-Azam is authorized to appoint special officers and constitute Committees on whose reports a comprehensive scheme with definite proposals shall be drawn up for presentation to my Executive Council for opinion prior to its submission to me for consideration and orders."

NIZAM.

Amin Jung,
Sadr-ul-Muham, Peshi.
14th Jamadi-ul-Aval, 1338, H.
5th February, 1920.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD AT DELHI.

The following are the particulars of the Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition to be held at Delhi from February 21st to 29th and which is to be opened by her Excellency Lady Chelmsford on the 21st instant at 3 p.m.:—

A visitors' camp is situated near the Exhibition ground. The accommodation provided is of a simple description. A special Indian Committee is looking after the accommodation of Indian visitors to the Exhibition.

Amusements and Music are provided in the Exhibition grounds. A Tea Tent is provided in the grounds, and special arrangements have been made for visitors who take Indian diet.

Railway concessions:—Concessions will be granted on all railways subject to the following conditions:—To medical students, medical subordinates, nurses, midwives, school teachers and missionaries, provided they travel in parties of not less than four in number by the same train, will be granted 2nd and 3rd class tickets on payment of half fares and inter class on payment of 3rd class fares on production of certificates of *bona fides* as follows:—

Medical students—Certificates signed by the Principal of a Medical School or College.

Medical subordinates and midwives—Certificates signed by the Civil Surgeon.

School teachers—Certificates signed by the Head Master of the institution in which they serve.

Missionaries—Certificates signed by a Clergyman.

SECTION SHOWING STAGES OF CHILD LIFE.

Section I—Prematernity:—(1) This Section deals with the expectant mother and how she is to obtain help. (2) The results of the insanitary conditions under which Indian women live are described and remedies suggested. (3) The importance of Antenatal Hygiene is emphasised.

Section II—Maternity:—(1) The conditions met with in an Indian home at the time of Labour are described together with exhibits showing the work of an untrained dai, and also how such conditions may be improved by employing a trained dai. (2) The importance of cleanliness and the danger of Dirt (Sepsis) at the time of Labour is emphasised. Various schemes for Maternity and for Maternity Homes in cities are described, together with an exhibit showing a Labour Ward in a Maternity Hospital. The care of the infant for the first three days after birth is shown. (3) The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. Exhibit shows the objects of the work of the Fund, the necessity for training the practising midwife (indigenous dais), and of subsequent supervision of their work by Health Visitors.

Section III—Infant Welfare:—(1) Here we see the home of the mother and her baby, and how she may carry out in her own home the advice she receives from doctor or health visitors. (2) Exhibis showing the weighing, care, and food of the baby. (3) A special exhibit shows flies infecting baby's food and other exhibits show the sick baby.

In connection with this section a baby show will be held on February 28th, 1920.

Section IV—Chidlhood:—(1) A model children's playground is shown, also exhibits showing the special arrangements necessary for children, and suitable clothes for Indian children. (2) A special feature is an exhibit showing the food of children after weaning, and a model Creche which demonstrates how the children of working parents in towns, mills, factories, etc., may be cared for.

Section V—Home Nursing:—Here we are shown how a patient may be made clean and comfortable and every contrivance possible in a poor house, arranged for her by a clean, tidy neighbour who has learnt Home Nursing and is therefore able to benefit her friends.

Section VI—First Aid:—Exhibits show the various activities of the St. John's Ambulance Association and demonstrate the means of applying First Aid in emergencies by using articles which are in daily use in Indian homes.

Section VII—Domestic Hygiene and Sanitation:—(1) Models show the contrast between badly designed and well built houses, insanitary and sanitary buildings, incorrect and correct disposal of rubbish, and the various methods of storing food.

(2) Demonstrations are given on Tuberculosis, Plague, Cholera, Small-Pox, Malaria, etc., and how to prevent such diseases.

Section VIII—Poster Exhibit:—Sets of large posters show the care of the Expectant Mother, Preparation for Labour, the Healthy Baby, the advantages of a hospital, etc., together with illustrations and descriptive text. These posters will form the beginning of a permanent Poster Bureau and be available on loan for the use of Welfare Workers in any part of India.

Section IX—Pathological Section:—This Section is intended for the Medical Profession, Nurses and Students. It illustrates the effects of inherited and acquired disease, and of diseases peculiar to women.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Madras Exhibit shows the various schemes which are being carried on in the Madras Presidency for the welfare of women and children.

Exhibit of the North-West Tannery Company, Limited, Cawnpore, showing Welfare Work in an Industrial Community.

Exhibit arranged by the "Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge," Lahore.

Publications Exhibit showing all kinds of Maternity and Infant Welfare Literature, including books written by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the publications of Messrs. Butterworth and Company and the various health books used in schools.

Exhibit showing the lying-in room of Utara, the wife of Abhimanugru, the daughter-in-law of one of the five Pandava brothers as described in the Mahabharata, to show that in ancient days much thought was given to pre-natal care and to scrupulous cleanliness in the lying-in room.

Exhibit showing Welfare Work at the Mills of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

There are other Exhibits of which the details have not yet been published.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

(1) The Lady Chelmsford Prizes offered in connection with the baby show.

(2) The Lady Willingdon Prize of one hundred rupees, open to any visitor to the Exhibition, for the best paper on "How I should organise a maternity and infant welfare exhibition in my own district." Names of intending competitors, who must be genuine visitors to the exhibition, should be handed to the Secretary, Exhibition Office, Purdah Gardens, during the exhibition week, and papers should be submitted to the Honorary Secretaries, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, not later than the 15th March 1920. The paper may be in English or the vernacular.

(3) A Silver Medal offered by Dr. Edith Brown, Ludhiana, to the school girl who submits the best paper in English or in the Vernacular on "What I learnt from the Exhibition." School teachers are asked to kindly forward such papers, stating age and class of pupil, before the 15th March 1920 to the Honorary Secretaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition, 1 Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

(4) 17 other medals have already been awarded for various competitions previously advertised in connection with the exhibition. The result of these competitions will be seen at the Exhibition Prizes' Stall.

Many of the exhibits shown at this exhibition are the property of the Committee who would be glad to lend them free to Municipalities, Associations, Hospitals, Schools and other bodies who may desire to promote Maternity and Infant Welfare work by organising Exhibitions in their own district.

Applications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, Viceregal Lodge, Simla Delhi.

Details of programme for the 8 days of Exhibition will be given in our next issue.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS FOR 1919.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Trade returns for the last year show that imports amounted to £123,563,000 an increase of £15,259,000, and exports £209,303,000 an increase of £33,971,000 as compared with 1918. During the pre-war year 1913, imports amounted to £120,100,000 an exports £163,797,000.

At a meeting of all ranks of the telegraph staff held at Agra under the auspices of the Indian Telegraph Association Resolutions were passed urging the Government of India to include every question relating to the pay and conditions of service of all ranks of the telegraph staff within the scope of the commission appointed to enquire into their grievances and protesting against the non-inclusion of the conditions and pay of the clerical staff. The resolutions have been wired to the Director-General, the Viceroy and the Secretary Commerce and Industry Department.

The East African Menace.

THE PARIAH OF THE EMPIRE.

SUGGESTED RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

V.*

CHAPTER II.—(*Contd.*)

The following is a continuation of the article which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

This assumption, that the white community alone in Africa can represent the British Commonwealth and that citizenship in that Commonwealth must never be extended beyond the white race—this assumption, if once finally accepted and endorsed, would change the whole structure of the British Constitution and would throw back all the progress that has been made in the constitutional reform for many generations. It would at once put the British dominions far behind the French in political advancement. What is far more serious, it would be a direct breach of charter after charter, treaty after treaty, and convenant after covenant. On the basis of these charters and treaties the British Commonwealth throughout the world has been built up. The Queen's Proclamation of racial neutrality which brought peace after the Great Mutiny is only one example of such covenants between sovereign and people. Each sovereign, on coming to the throne, has repeated these covenants and on the faithful fulfilment of them to the very letter the stability of the whole structure of the British Constitution abroad depends.

Trusting and faithful India.

India herself, within her own interior dominions, has gone forward for a century past, slowly but certainly, towards the fulfilment of the great charters. In the last five years of the war the pace has been far more rapid. The reason for this has been that, in spite of all expectation of the enemy to the contrary, in spite of the dead-weight of subjection and disarmament which had enervated her manhood, in spite of a thousand hindrances of autocracy and racial domination, India when the time came gave with both hands all that was left to her, all she still possessed, to carry on the great struggle. She remained steadfast to the Allied cause up to the end.

On the fields of Flanders and Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia and Palestine and in East Africa, Indian soldiers have fought under the British Flag as comrades and free men not as slaves. All too late the King's Own Commission has been given but it *has* been given at last to Indian Officers. India herself has been welcomed as a self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth within the League of Nations, side by side with Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. The new era which all this represents has been proclaimed by His Majesty the King and the King's eldest son will inaugurate it on his coming visit to India.

It is strange indeed that at such an hour as this when history is being made and the British Commonwealth throughout the world is starting upon a new career of progress, the member of the Nairobi Convention should be so out of touch with the spirit of the times that they should endeavour to limit the boundaries of that world-wide Commonwealth in which we live to the franchise of a single race. Nothing could be more out of harmony with all that the great War has been fought to achieve. On every side there has been a breaking down of racial barriers not a building up. The tide is still flowing that way, in spite of the reaction which the exhaustion after the great struggle has caused.

What I ask of my fellow-countrymen is a reconsideration of this Convention position with regard to the constitution and frame-work of the British Commonwealth, which was adopted in a time of strain and unnatural tension without sufficient calmness of thought. Now that life has become more normal, I would urge that the whole problem of the Commonwealth be studied thoroughly and closely in all its consequences and its bearing.

Breach of Religious Neutrality.

Before closing this chapter, I am obliged to refer to one more assumption made by the Nairobi Convention which is even more gravely serious in its consequences than those which have already been pointed out. The fact that it seems to have been made quite unconsciously tells me again of the strained and abnormal conditions under which the resolutions were framed. I will try to explain it with perfect clearness.

If there is one thing more than any other that has differentiated the British Commonwealth abroad from all the other great dominions of the past it has been the pledge, faithfully given and undertaken, of complete religious neutrality. Only with such an understanding could vast countries containing many millions of Mahomedans, Buddhists, Hindus, and followers of other creeds (far outnumbering those professing the creed of the Sovereign himself) have been kept together with the utmost loyalty in a common allegiance.

Yet this petition re: Indians of the Nairobi Convention of Associations advocates a policy for the Protectorate Government which would directly favour one special religion and would penalise others. That is to say, it openly demands a breach of religious neutrality on the part of Government.

This is the only meaning I can deduce from the clauses of the petition which, for the sake of clearness, I will quote again in full at this point:—

"Whereas on national ideals of enlightenment and progress are crystallised in our Christian Western civilization and it is our duty to make sure that the best contained therein is readily available for the needs of awakening Africa. . . . .

And whereas these (Indian) people follow in all things a civilisation which is Eastern and in many respects repugnant to our own.

And whereas their social status brings them more frequently into contact with the African and thus subjects him to intimate personal influences antagonistic to the ideals of the West. . . . ."

The petition re: Indians goes on to demand that "in consequence of these very things the Indian settlers should be excluded from East Africa and the protectorate should be made a close preserve for Christian Western civilization."

I have been told on good authority that the word Christian was deliberately added after a prolonged discussion to the petition re: Indian, and that it was last accepted by all the representatives of the Associations. There can be no question that, as the petition re: Indians now stands, in its final shape, this word "Christian" is emphatic and affects vitally the meaning. The presence of missionaries, to which special attention is drawn by the petition itself, gives point to the word "Christian" and makes clear the reason for its insertion. To paraphrase very briefly it is because the Indians follow a mode of life which is not Christian, that their presence among the Africans is undesirable.

We find, then, that the Convention of European Associations of East Africa, claiming to represent not only the British Nations, but also the British Commonwealth throughout the world, has actually framed a petition re: Indians, asking for permission from the Imperial authorities to carry through a campaign of religious persecution of Indians in the name of Christianity. The ultimate aim in view is to drive the Indians out of Africa, because their religious beliefs embodied in their own civilization are antagonistic to the religious beliefs of the petitioners which are embodied in their own civilization. After the deliberate insertion of the word "Christian" in the petition I do not see how there can be any logical escape from that interpretation. It is a policy which has always had a great fascination for the missionary propagandist and it would appear to me that the presence of the missionaries influence the leaders of the Convention of Associations far more than they oppose and cause them to make this fatal blunder.

In order to show how fatal the blunder has been let me take a parallel case. As a pure and simple *reductio ad absurdum*, the next obvious step to take, when once the Indian had been cleared out of the way, would be to remove the Arab out of the missionaries' path of Christianising the African, on exactly the same grounds as the Indian. The fact that he had been an intruder into the indigenous African's country only a little longer than the Indian would surely not stand in the way of such a logical conclusion.

Unthinkable.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that any such breaches of religious neutrality under the British Constitution would be unthinkable. They would be a far more serious infraction of all treaties and treaty rights than the breach of racial neutrality referred to in a previous paragraph. The racial neutrality clauses in the different treaties have been always conditional: the words have been added to the treaties "as far as may be": what has been aimed at in all such covenants is a hope for the future which must be steadily and persistently fulfilled. But the religious neutrality clauses have from the first been absolute and unconditional, and to any one who has studied constitutional history breaches of neutrality such as that which the Convention of Associations deliberately contemplates are absolutely void—I would almost add the word ridiculously impossible. If a direct infraction of racial neutrality, destroying rights already won, would have serious consequences to the stability of the British Commonwealth established throughout the world, breaches of religious neutrality, if once put into practice, would shake it to its very foundations.

Again, as I look back at the special period when the Convention petition re: Indians was drawn up, conviction becomes all the stronger that the constitutional blunders which have been committed in the name of the British Commonwealth, have been due to the strained condition of men's mind directly after the war and to the impossibility at such a period of calm and collected thinking.

Now that the Government of the East Africa Protectorate and also the Imperial Government itself, have repudiated the findings of Economic Commission on the Indian question and by so doing invalidated the position taken by the Convention of Associations I have a great hope that the justice of the plea which I have made for a reconsideration of the whole position will be acknowledged and that an armistice will be called immediately to this internecine war between Indians and Europeans which may ultimately be transformed into a settled and permanent peace.

*Previous Articles appeared in our issues of the 23rd, 24th and 29th January last and Feb. 11.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR U. K.

SEQUEL TO JUSTICE SHANKEY'S JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The following communique has been issued by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner:—

"With reference to the recent decision given by Mr. Justice Shankey that import restrictions made under the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876 are illegal, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India has been advised by the Board of Trade that, in view of the decision, import licences are not required on shipments of goods to the United Kingdom in respect of which restrictions remained in force after September 1st last with the exception of arms, military arms, and parts thereof, ammunitions and explosives and certain articles specifically prohibited by the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876 or other enactments.

As a consequence of the judgment given, the Customs authorities in the United Kingdom have been instructed to permit the importation of all articles effected, pending either the reversal on appeal of the decision or the introduction of legislation.

In this connection, an appeal against Justice Shankey's decision has been entered into and legislation will be pressed for at an early date.

The position is that licences are not required at present. In the event of restrictions being imposed or judgment being reversed on appeal, licences will be granted merely on the ground that goods have been ordered between the present and the date of the re-establishment of the restrictions. On the other hand, decision to grant or refuse licences will be based solely on the consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country."

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT.

TERRORS OF BOLSHEVIK RULE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Commissioner H. Napp of the Salvation Army, who has recently escaped from Russia, speaking to a Calcutta audience last night, on the effects of Bolshevism in that country said the Bolshevist leaders resorted to harsh measures whereby everybody was forced to take up arms on their behalf and if they refused they were put to death. Now the condition of people was such that they cried out for any kind of rule, even for Czardom in a worse form than they had known it, rather than the continuance of Bolshevism. He said, there was no security for anybody. People were not cultivating land, and no industries were being carried on because at any moment they were looted and everything confiscated. One was not safer indoors than out in the streets. Bolshevists invaded homes at any time, day or night, and seized everything. There was hardly food of any kind to be obtained owing to the disorder, general mismanagement and stoppage of transport of facilities and what little one was able to secure was at a very high prices. It was impossible for Russia to right herself without assistance.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford are paying a short official visit to Bombay towards the end of March 1920.

At the Bhandara District Conference held at Tirora Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, president of the conference explained how the reform scheme was inadequate but exhorted the audience to utilise it to the fullest extent by educating the electorates and by electing representatives in whom they had the fullest confidence. There was an attendance of over one thousand at the conference.

SHEAVES.

(BY AN IDLER.)

Mandate.

The mandatory theory, says Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, in "Common Sense," is only the twentieth century device for annexation.

Britain's New Empire.

Before the war the British Empire consisted of over 13 million square miles of the earth's surface, and now, either by mandate or otherwise, it is going to be extended by about a million and a half square miles. This, of course, despite herself!

"No land hunger"!

Britain had no land hunger, so we were told off and on when the war was being waged. As early as October 1914 Mr. Asquith, the then Prime Minister, told the world "we have no desire to add to our Imperial burdens." His successor, Mr. Lloyd George, declared in February 1917 "we are not fighting a War of Conquest". Mr. Long assured us we wanted "such a victory as will give us not aggrandisement of territory, not any extension of our Empire."

Hunter Committee's Report.

It is believed in the circles in the know that Lord Hunter's Committee's report will not be a unanimous one. There will be minority and majority sections. It is understood there exist considerable differences of opinion between Indian members themselves not to speak of those between Indian and European members.

Special Congress.

Meerut is now no more the 'sleeping hallow' that it was. To-day it is simply pulsating with political awakening. It is understood that an invitation is being sent to the All-India Congress Committee to hold the special session of the Congress there. At this session, as is known, reports of the Hunter Committee and Congress Sub-Committee on Punjab affairs, will be considered.

From Gutter to University.

"My ideal is to build a broad highway from the gutter to the University. I look forward to the time when University education will be within the reach of every clever lad, however humble his circumstance," so said Mr. Fisher, the British Minister of the Education, at Norwich. I hope the ideal will commend itself to Indian Ministers.

"Wet" India.

American "Pursyfoots" are busy. They are going to start a campaign to "dry" England. The American Anti-Saloon League has voted a fund of 10 millions for the purpose. The croakers will groan, but the time-spirit is against them. In India the chance for the success of Prohibition are greater, but there is the problem of how to make up the loss of drink revenue. Now that Excise is going to be in the hands of Indians, it may be hoped the problem will be faced with zeal and courage, and the obstacle to prohibition removed.

Does Leopard Change Spots?

It is not a pleasant job to make confession of one's follies. But, I am told, it does one's soul a lot of good. I have to admit that when the Royal Proclamation was published, I was much fascinated by the word "Co-operation." I liked the word. It had a spiritual sound. I thought all the dirt of the old world would be washed away. I imagined officials working hand in hand with the people. In that wild enthusiasm, I quite forgot that the leopard never changes spots. I forgot the force of habit. But soon the happenings opened my eyes, and I saw how deluded, I had been.

Old Suspicion.

Though it is "New Era," yet the suicidal suspicion of the old is still rampant. For example, when Lord Chelmsford visited Benares, a correspondent in the Leader" tells us, "residents on the route of his Excellency were asked to close their windows and doors and hide behind their walls'; when Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Hyderabad (Sind), the "Bharatwasi" tells us, the European Station-master kept the First Class waiting room closed, and would not open it even when requested to do so. And at Ettah, a small town in the United Provinces, the District Officer is said to have informed the Seva Samiti there that in future they should desist from rendering social service at fairs and melas unless they were specially permitted to do so. Will the people be blamed if in wake of these bureaucratic feats, they begin to doubt the reality of the "co-operation"? But these, let us hope, are exceptions.

School Republics.

To-day in England considerable unrest prevails in schools. The boys are restive under control. They want liberty, says a teacher, and they take it. A large number of people see in this unrest nothing alarming, but merely a 'healthy revolt against the dulness of the system.' Instruction, they say, has to be made more interesting for the child. This is the view which is believed to be shared by many of the boys themselves. Some interesting remedies are being applied to cure the disorder disease. In one case a master has divided his class into two camps, which compete one against another. Instruction is thus made a sort of game and each boy is stimulated to work for his 'side' just as he does in cricket, football, hockey or any other game. In other cases, we are told, experiments in Home Rule are being tried, a class being run more or less on the lines of a little republic. The teacher does not punish. Discipline is left to boys themselves. Those who have tried the experiment find 'that it provides an admirable outlet for these surplus spirits which might otherwise develope into unruliness'. This is how they do things in England. Will our educational authorities note?

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Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 16 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

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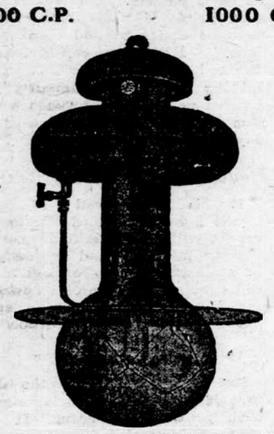

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Telegrams: "GLASSO.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 6th.

UPLAND DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	.6 42+27
May	
April	
June	25.45+32
July	
August	24 40+32
Sept.	
October	23.40+48
Nov.	22 78+61
Dec.	22-80+73
Jan.	21-80+43
Feb.	21-78+68

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		20 000
Exports to Great Britain		11, 00
,, to Continent		5,00
Futures at New York May		34 75 20
July		32.35 10
		10.46
Spot Cotton at New York		37 60 25
,, Orleans		39 25 25
Futures at New Orleans May		33 76 6
Oct.		28.44 14
Futures to Coffee (No. 7 quality)		14¢
Demand Bills		3 29.25
Silver Commercial Bars		133

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 6th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs Paid..	51
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	
Australian—61 lbs. Paid..	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship	Nominal.
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. firm	
Paid buyers	£46
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	
Feb.-Mar Sellers	£26
Feb.-Apl. Buyers. No Sellers	£54

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£116
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£112 14
Copper Brazers	£107
Yellow Metals	13½
Hard Spelter	55½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Quite Nominal	97
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Buyers	77
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	
Quite Nominal	86
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers	76
Do Do. Aug.-Sept.	76

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	2/7
Plantation Ist Latex Crepe Feb. Paid	2/6½
Tone:—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at 1 p.m., at Rs. 481 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and gradually advanced to Rs. 494 on buying by one of the big speculators, and the bazaar. At 3 p.m., the rate was Rs. 492, Fine Oomrao March Rs. 387 and May Rs. 390. Later on Broach advanced to Rs. 498 on further buying and profit taking. After touching Rs. 499, the price declined to Rs. 495½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 494. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492, advanced to Rs. 496, and after fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 494, other quotations as under.

For ready cotton the market is quiet and the enquiry has been very moderate. Prices are irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	494
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.	311
,, ,,	May.	324
Fine Oomras	March	387
Fine Oomras	May.	391

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 11TH FEB. 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	312
,, ,, ,,	May	322
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	495
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	388
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	392

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	335	320	300	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	335	320	300	,,
M. G. Oomras No. 2	400	390	370	—	,,
M G. Central P. No. 1	430	420	400	—	,,
M G. Central No. 2	420	410	390	—	,,
..	..	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th February 1920

Cotton	31.802
Wheat	12.734 Cwts.
Linseed	102 ,,
Rape etc	1,216 ,,
Gingellyseed	2.597 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	5,169 ,,
Castorseed	221 ,,
Rice	78. 58 ,,
Myrabollams	5.801 ,,
Cottonseed	10 082 ,,
Mowraseed	288 ,,
Gram	2,184 ,,
Jewar	1.077 ,,
Maize	2 596 ,,
Parisy	Nil.
Barjree	11 569 ,,

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. on London 2/9 7/8 2/10.
D. D. on London 2/10 2/10 1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/11 1/2.
D. D. buying London 2/11.
D. D. on France 620.
Credit 3 Msd/a 735.
T. T. on Japan 106.
60 D/St Japan 96.
D. D. on Hongkong 222.
D. D. on Shanghai 348.
D. D. on Singapore 88½.
D. D. on New York 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 70.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 pe rcent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitry 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras 8 per cent
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remained strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2215, By. Cotton 1240, By. Dyeing 3339, By. Uniteds 2350, Century 1125, Central India 3990, Colaba Land 2935, Coorla 2000n., Crescent 520, Currimbhoy 1050, David 1280, Fazulbhoy 1470, New Great 805, New City 3100, Pearls 1037/8, Shapurji, Simplex 1170, Swadeshi 4225, Swan 1200, Shapurji 400, Alcock 1370, By. Burma 915, Bt. Burma Petro: 25xr., By. Tramway 1420, By. Steam 567/8, Bundi 61, Ind. Cement 645, Katni Ord 360; Katni Defd. 1800, Shivrajpur 42, Andhra Valley 875, Tata Ord 217/8, Tata Defd. 1125, Tata Hydro: 1320, Tata Oil 580n., Tata Bank 57/8, Tata Ord new 100pr., Tata Defd new 410pr., Scindia Steam 24pr., New India Insurance 32pr., British India Genl: Insurance 8pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

(*Delayed in transmission*).

The market for jute mill shares ruled fairly steady without much business passing except in Kamarhatty. There was only a small enquiry for coal shares. In miscellaneous section there was not much business put through and there is nothing of interest to report.

The following were closing quotation:—

Coal:—Jeanadih 15, Kasta 16, Raneegunge 63/8.

Jute:—Belvedere (prefs) 101 and small lot 104, Century 13/12, Howrah 45, Kamarhatty 902 X.D., and 911 small lot, ex. d. Kankannarrah 734 ex.d, Lansdown 445, Lawrence 765, Northbrooke 85/4, and 88/8 small lot, Reliance 49-8, Standard 690 and 699 small lot.

Tea:—Soom Tea 91.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bak prefs 89, Alliance Jute debs 8/8, Auckland Jute debs 87/8, Bengal Lead 10/12, British India Electric Construction 11/4, British Ceylon Corporation 22/4, Central Provinces Cement 12/4 Frank Ross (Calcutta) 14/8, Hatrikool Oil 1034, Hume Pipe 14/8, Howrah Oil 39/8, Indian Iron and Steel 32/8 (prem), Karnani Bank 2/14 prem, Madan's Theatre 17/8, and 18 small lot, Premier soap 12/8 and 11/12 small lot, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 28/8, Thorneycroft 5/4 prem, Triton Insurance 91, Titaghur Paper prefs 85.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60/12 small lots at 61/8. War bonds (short loans) 99/6, 1925 at 100/4 and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

BOMBAY KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

We have received the following for publication:—

The Office of the Reception Committee has been opened at the Hilal Manzil, Abdul-Rahiman Street, and the tickets for the members of the Recepion Committee as well as for the visitors will be available from the 12th of this month from that place. Hindu gentlemen will be allowed to join as members of the Reception Committee and attend as visitors.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

T and I J 16-19—In Re Sha Panachand Walji deceased—Metichand and D. Sha Jadavji Harchand and anr v Govindji Khushal, Bhai K and G. Ch S D 18-12-19.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M. Laxumon Gowroji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co, Part heard 24-1-20.

SHORT CAUSES.

2345-19—Surveyor and Co, Ibrahim Peerbhai v Tyeballi Essaji and ors, Dastur and C, Amin and D.

2827-19—Shroff and Din, Mirza Mahomed Shaizudin v Dutt Govindji, Tyabji D and Co.

3436-19—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jiwraji Master v. Dinshaw Aspandiar Irani, Matu J & M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1410-19—Motichand and D. Damodhardas Devidas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji.

1133-19—Mehta D & L, H M Syed & Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas firm, Craigic B & C.

1387-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1659-19—Khandvalla and Co, Chandulal Choonilal v Virchand Dabharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

1548-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Ramdas Bhoja and Co v Memon Haji Sulleman Essa, M B Chothia.

1411-19—Vachha and Co, Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Narandas Kakoobhai a firm.

1567-19—Mehta D and L, Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhagwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purshotamrai.

1651-19—Jam R and D, Haji Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim a firm v Valli Mahomed Sakoor, M B Chothia.

1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1499-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshottamdas a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandwalla & Co.

1518-19—Mehta D & L, Narandas Dwarkadas a firs, Chandulal Dhurumsey a firm, N C Dalal.

The seventh meeting of Ayurveda Prakashak Mandali, Satara was held on Sunday last under the presidency of Prof. Vaidya of Wellingdon College, Sangali.

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Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BRN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

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Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G ... 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi... G
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black ,GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. B F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Prin Orange R Paste
Prin Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, F
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow T, N, RN, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Orimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan
Dark Acid Brown L8
Light Acid Brown

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A meeting of the members of the military Accounts Department, Poona, was held on Sunday last when rules and bye-laws were adopted and office-bearers for 1920 elected.

* * *

The ceremony of laying the Foundation stone of the Railway Hospital at Igatpuri was performed at the hands of Lady Hepper, wife of Sir Lawless Hepper, Agent to the G. I. P. Railway on the 5th instant.

* * *

The 7th match of the Poona P. Y. Hindu Gymkhana Open Hockey Tournament was played on the 8th instant between the Friend's Union Hockey Club, Kirkee, and the Muslim Club Belgaon and resulted in a win for the former by a goal to nil.

* * *

Thee Willingdon Sports Club Horse Show will be held this year in the Club Grounds, Bombay on Saturday March 20th. The prospectus will be ready in the course of a few days when copies may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. G. Pearson, "Times of India" office or the Secretary, Willingdon Sports Club.

* * *

An A. P. message from Calcutta of the 10th instant says.—

Mr. George Morgan, President of the European Association is leaving for home by the next mail. The question of representation of the Association in London is to be taken up on his arrival in England.

* * *

During the past week ten dacoities were committed in Bengal, in which more than Rs. 12,000 worth of property were looted and several men wounded in resisting dacoits. Four dacoities were committed in Midnapore District, 2 in twenty-four perghannas and one each in Burdwan, Khulna, Rangpur and Bogra.

* * *

A town-planning and improvement trust is proposed by a Committee of the Punjab Sanitary Board for the towns of Lahore and Amritsar. The salary of the chairman is suggested at Rs. 3,000 a month and that of the engineer at Rs. 2,000 a month. It is suggested there should be two trusts for each town and the body should consist in each case of a chairman, three members nominated by Government and the chairman of the respective municipalities and two members elected by those municipalities.

* * *

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru of the servants of India Society, who had gone to England as a member of the Moderate Deputation, delivered a public address on Saturday the 7th instant at the Servants of India Society's Home on "The work of the several Deputations in England and the Reform Act". Mr. Mawaji Govindji Sheth presided.

* * *

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 12th February 1920 will be as follows:—

For immediate telegraphic transfers 2 shillings 10 27/32 pence per rupee.

For deferred telegraphic transfers 2 shillings 10 29/32 pence per rupee.

* * *

In connection with the statement that under the new army educational scheme a college similar to Woolwich and Sandhurst is to be established, The "Pioneer" states that the scheme referred to only provides educational facilities as has already been done in the case of army of occupation of the Rhine. The scheme provides among other things for an officer and a sergeant being attached to each unit as instructors and for the establishment of libraries for the use of the troops.

* * *

At a meeting of mill workers in Bombay held on Sunday the 8th instant in the open maidan opposite Fazulbhoy mills at Parel, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) Resolved that this meeting of the mill operatives in Bombay tenders its most hearty thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee for their strenuous exertions in settling amicably the recent strike of the mill operatives and humbly requests them to extend the same sympathies to the labouring classes and be their guides in future in bettering their lot.

(2) Resolved that the meeting authorises its president to forward the resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee.

ONE person—NOT two

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Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
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ecause, it is the infallible remedy, having wonderful curative powers, because it is the elixir of life, giving new hope for the hopeless, because it is the best household medicine you can always rely on, and because it is a panacea for the world, which never fails. Rs. 2-8 only a phial. Sample annas 8. Descriptive book "Amrit" is free. Don't delay. Write and be convinced of all we say. Avoid worthless imitations.

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ANOTHER STRIKE.

What happens when you get a chill?

Two hundred of your bones complain 500 muscles ache in protest; 20,00,000 perspiration glands 'down tools'; 10 miles of tiny 'tubes' come to a standstill.... Your body is on Strike—

Check the chill, preserve your body by wearing pure wool clothes. Pure wool cloth of every description to suit your taste and pocket is available from our Stores. Our stuff is guaranteed and prices lowest in comparison.

Buy soon before you get chill.

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The Oldest, Biggest & Cheapest Stores for Indian Goods.

Head Office ;—Times Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Branches at Princess Street, Madhav Bag, Girgaum ; Poona City, Poona Camp ; Cochin ; Rajkot to open.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

INSPECTION OF NEW WORKS.

The Port Trust is to be congratulated o the excellent but unostentatious work they have been doing to make the available accommodation and facilities of the port keep pace with the industrial and commercial activiite of the city. The opening of the Alexandr Docks, the construction of the Port Trust railway, the Reclamation project at Sewri, the building operations in progress on the Trust's new Ballard Estate, the opening new roads to combat the problem of congested traffic, and numerous other works in course of construction or approaching completion all testify to the alertness of the Port Trust authorities to make the city an emporium of commerce in the true sense the word. The preoccupations had prevented many from realising the immense work of usefulness carried out by the Port Trust. On Tuesday the authorities had invited the public to see for themselves the improvements made in the harbour, and it was widely appreciated.

The inspection of the Bombay Port Trust Works was very successfully carried out last evening by a distinguished party of guests who had assembled in response to the invitation issued by the Chairman and Trustees of the Port Trust. Among those present were: Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Henry Procter, Sir George Carmichael, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas, Mr Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Revd. Mackenzie, Principa Anstey, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. Dadumia Khandwani. Mr. H. Chotoni, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and many others

A sumptuous luncheon was served out at Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. to the assembled guests at which special arrangements were made for the entertainment of Hindu gentlemen. The programme for the evenin consisted of the inspection of the Harbour, the Docks and depots, and the Port Trust Railway. Soon after luncheon the party broke up into two groups, one proceeding to inspect the Harbour, and the other to make a detailed tour of the Trust's landed estate.

The latter party numbering about 70 gentlemen accompanied by Mr. J. R. Reynolds, the Railway Manager, left by special train at 3-30. Starting from Ballard Pier Station, the train went past the Hughes Dry Docks across the Alexandra Docks, and making its exit near the Yellow Gate passed through the Victoria and Prince's Docks, to Wadala Station. Passing under the Victoria Overbridge, the special ran through the Reclamation, which covers an area of about 580 acres. A run of another ten minutes skirting the boundaries of the Mackenzie Saw Mills, and past a seemingly endless succession of coal and wood stacks, the train reached Wadala. The party halted at this place for a short time and made a detailed inspection of the Wadala Station Yard. The yard which is over a mile long is provided with two humps or raised embankments over which trains are shunted. Wagons are pushed up this slope by engines from behind till the reach the summit, from whence the wagon distribute themselves by force of gravity into their respective sidings. By taking advantage of this scientific, simple and expeditious method the laborious and expensiv task of sorting wagons arriving from the Docks for despatch up-country is totally eliminated. The homeward journey was accomplished over a different route affording th party of inspection an opportunity to see th Grain Depot, the Bulk Oil installations, an the Sewri Reclamation. After a very enjoyable trip which afforded an excellent chanc for making a thorough inspection of the various progressive activities of the Port Trust the party returned via Wharf Station at 5-15 p.m.

Meanwhile another party of guests numbering about a hundred assembled on "S. S. Jayanti' which was lent for the occasion by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. This party left Ballard Pier at 3 p m and proceeding in the direction of Butch Island, sailed round the Elephanta Island and returned past the wireless installatio to Ballard Pier by about 5 p.m.

The two groups reassembled for tea whi was served at about 5-30 p.m. After te and light refreshments the guests dispersed

A MANCHESTER ROMANCE.

MARRIAGE PROPOSAL TO GIRL IN POLICE COURT DOCK.

At Willesden Police Court, London, in mail week Dorothy Phillips, aged twenty, living at Cranworth Street, Chorlton, Manchester, was charged on remand with travelling on the London and North-Western Railway from Manchester to London without paying her fare.

At the previous hearing it was stated that she made the acquaintance of a sailor in Manchester, and when this man came to London for the purpose of rejoining his ship she came with him. When they reached Willesden Junction and the girl was asked for her ticket she referred the collector to the sailor, who at first denied all knowledge of her. He then said that he knew her, but wanted nothing to do with her.

The Clerk stated that during the remand he had received a letter from a young man in a good position in Manchester offering the girl marriage. He handed the letter to the magistrate.

The Magistrate: Well, whatever else we are, we are not matrimonial agents.

Mrs. Marshall, the court missionary, said she had made inquiries concerning the girl, and found she bore an excellent character. Unfortunately, she married a man who afterwards turned out to be married already, and she had a baby.

The Magistrate: I don't know whether it will make any difference to the prospective bridegroom.

The girl was bound over under the Probation of Offenders Act, and was placed in charge of the police court missionary, who was asked to reply to the offer of marriage, and point out all the circumstances of the case.—The "Manchester Guardian."

A BOMBAY DURGAH.

DEMAND FOR DECLARING OF A RELIGIOUS WAKAF.

A meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Saturday night in Nanabhai Street under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam Ahle Sunnatul Jamat of Bombay when Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor presided. Among those present were Maulvi Abdul Rahim Bezari, Maulvi Mahomed Salih, Messrs. Hakim Rashid Ahmed Shamsaheb, Hakim Mahomed Hassan Kursh, Ziauddin Barni, Ibrahim Ismail Morriwalla Merchant, Syed Ahmed Saheb, Kazi Ibrahim Saheb Mahri and others. The meeting was called to consider the situation created by a decree of the High Court of Bombay in reference to the Durgah of the Holy Saint Syed Mustan Shah Kadri situated at New Nagpada near Mustan Tank.

The president in opening the proceedings gave a short historical account of the Durgah and expressed a strong hope that the Durgah along with the property attached thereto may be saved for charity from being sold or otherwise dealt with

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting of the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam Ahle Sunnat-ul Jamat of Bombay, puts on record its most emphatic and definite opinion that the Durgah of Sayed Mastan Shah Kadri situated at New Nagpada, Mastan Tank, Bombay, has been held in great reverence by the Sunni Mussulmans of Bombay for more than a century; that large number of Moslem devotees flock to this holy shrine for offering prayers; that the death anniversary of the said Saint is annually celebrated with religious ceremonies by a large concourse of Moslems; that the said Durgah along with the property attached to it is generally known to be a Wakaf dedicated in perpetuity for charity; and that lastly the meeting fervently hopes that the said Durgah along with the property attached thereto, may be declared by the Court to be a religious Wakaf and that the religious feelings and sentiments of the whole Sunni Mahomedan community be thereby respected; and that the President be authorised to forward a copy of this resolution to the honourable the Advocate-General, High Court, Bombay."

BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS.

The following amendment Bill is published

Bill No. 111 of 1920. A Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919. Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919, in manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Amendment Act, 1920.

NEW SECTIONS 5A. & 5B.

2. After section 5 of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919 the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"5A. No member, officer or servant of the board and no member of any committee appointed by the board shall be liable personally in respect of anything in good faith done or purporting to be done under the provisions of this Act or the rules or by-laws made thereunder.

5B. The board shall not be liable for any misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance any officer or servant appointed by the board or of any person entrusted with any monies, securities or property by the board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present amendments to make it clear that no member, officer or servant of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board and no member of any committee appointed by the Board shall be personally liable for anything done in good faith under the provisions of the Act; and also that the Board shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising from any wrongful act or omission on the part of any person in their employment.

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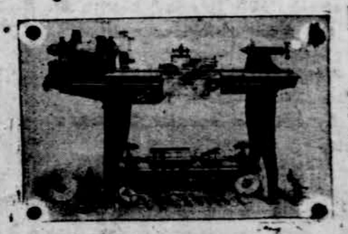

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DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

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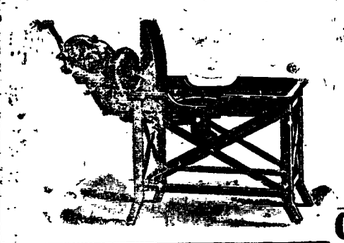

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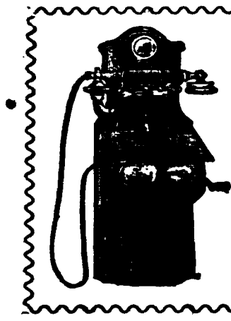

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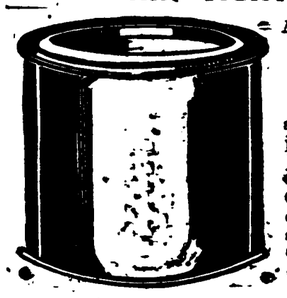

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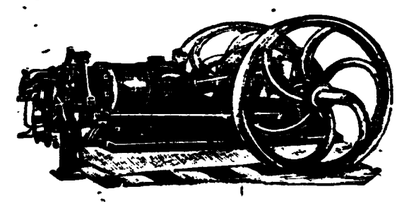

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